PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL DAIRY SUPPLY
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,466.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday | Steamers, | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 18th July | PENINSULAR | 5294 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th " | CALEDONIA | 7556 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 1st Aug | ARABIA | 7908 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | MOLDAVIA | 9550 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 29th " | MALWA | 10509 | ..... | ..... |
| 5th Sept | EGYPT | 7912 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 12th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7919 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUEZ | 5,538 | Schmitz | 6th Aug. 1908. |
| SALAZIE | 6,147 | Allisad | 3rd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 6,866 | Boyer | 1st Oct. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 29th " |
| SYDNEY | 6,118 | X | 26th Nov. " |
| SUEZ | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 14th August 1908. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,118 | Magnan | 11th Sept. " |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEBOSHI MARU | ... | B. Kon | 11th July | 22nd July. |
| SAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Mocker | 23rd July | 4th Aug. |
| TOKUSHIMARU | ... | M. Winckler | 4th Aug | 18th Aug. |
| TETSUGORO MARU | ... | K. Sato | 18th Aug | 29th Aug. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | T. Yamawaki | 31st Aug | 12th Sept. |
| HAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 14th Sept | 25th Sept. |
| MOTORI MARU | ... | J. Hands | 26th Sept | 8th Oct. |

For Freights apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Nowrozi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmerwood," 92, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur. 23rd July | 8a.m. |
| LHASA | 2171 | Fri. 24th July | 6a.m.* |

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| P FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 1st August 1908 |
| PERSIA | 5,394 | G. Bartole | 1st Sept. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,296 | P. Radeslich | 1st October 1908 |
| KOERNER | 5,301 | A. Forest | 1st Nov. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4262 | M. Dalberich | 16th Nov. 1908. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | 5035 | S. Cilimak | 28th July 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN, via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5920 | B. Bolnarz | 25th July 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,089 | 31st July 08. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 10th Aug " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 24th Sept " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Hall | 6,716 | 24th " " |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 11th Oct " |
| CASTALIA | Shafto Abrey | 6,388 | 24th " " |
| ELYSIA | New Steamer | 5,500 | 11th Nov " |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 325 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 416 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1039 |

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

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| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
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| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the shortest form of Battery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London. E.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patents.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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DUNLOP TYRES

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57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
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For example, in one district of New York City, 1,360 Remington Typewriters are kept in adjustment to the perfect satisfaction of their owners by a single repairman. Despite hard and continuous usage, not one in a hundred of these Remingtons requires any attention whatever. A similar average of Remington efficiency prevails everywhere.

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* * * * * *

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MAXIMUM OF SALES
They go together with the Remington

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BOMBAY AND EVERYWHERE.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, family anxieties, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Beating up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had or recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. So sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lupus, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats or Deshpoke rock, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, strangling, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Secretary, VETARZO Remedies Co., A. Bond Street, Coventry Street, London, W.C., or of Agents. Our above Medicines can be had from all Agents. Price 10 rupees Per bottle.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BYCULLA and POONA.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms as used at Meetings of each and every Company holding Meetings can be had, gratuitously, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower, Prize supply just received. Apply direct to TREACHER and Co., Elegant Buildings, next Oriental Bank, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "VORWAERTS" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PARWATIBAI, widow of MOHANJI ODHAVJI, of Bombay, Bhangali Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the above-named PARWATIBAI, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 16th day of March, 1906, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 14th day of March, 1908, to Mithibai, wife of Madhavji Dullabji, are required to send in their claims within one calendar month from this date to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to such claims of which she shall have then notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1908.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NEW PAMPHLET of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., now ready for circulation, will deal with some of the many calumnies by which certain Indian Bankers and other Insurance Agents assail his work, and induce foolish and credulous people to express opinions concerning him. Mr. HENDERSON thinks, however, that his many friends will read with satisfaction the subjoined extracts from letters received by him within the last few days.

EXTRACTS.

(A MAJOR, R. A. M. C.):—"I am very much obliged for the trouble you have so kindly taken in my case and may mention that your name out here in the East is a household word, and fairly stinks in the nostrils of Bankers and other Agents. Some of them try to make out that 'Truth' had you on toast. But the result is that whenever one hears the word Insurance nowadays you also hear the question 'Have you consulted Henderson?'"

(A BUSINESS MAN):—"You have so many correspondents in India, and your work is becoming so generally known, that it is not surprising that you are not very popular with Agents in India for other Companies. That I take it is one of the finest tributes to your work. You and those who have had the benefit of your advice, can afford to let it stand at that."

(AN OFFICER, P. W. D.):—"I now wish to thank you very much indeed for the trouble you have taken, for your good advice and for the celerity with which you have carried out this business for me. I shall be only too pleased to recommend my friends to consult you but your name is so well known out here now that those who do not consult you are few and far between. I am exceedingly pleased with the Policies you have obtained for me, my one regret being that I did not consult you earlier."

(A SURGEON, R. N.):—"I am much obliged for the help you have given me. I have left myself entirely in your hands and up to the present I have every reason to be satisfied with the result. . . . Again thanking you for all your trouble, for which I am very grateful."

(JUDGE OF A CHARTERED HIGH COURT):—"I have now received all the communications you promised, including a copy form of Insurance, which I return to you to deal with, in the light of what follows. First, I accept your conditions of course. I cannot imagine any reasonable and fair minded man demurring to them. I may add that for some years now I have heard my friends in India speak of you and your work in the highest terms, and I have never heard a single adverse criticism. Especially one of my closest friends Colonel . . . R.A.M.C. has over and over again pressed me to consult you."

Such expressions as the above enable Mr. Henderson to smile at the singularly ineffective efforts of his detractors to stop the steady progress of his business.
42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

### REWARD.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS have been written to Banks and other persons defaming V. PAREKH & COMPANY, carrying on business at Bombay and Shanghai. Any person giving information to the Undersigned leading to the conviction of the writer of the said letters will be paid Rs. 1,000 as a Reward.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorney for V. PAREKH & COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 14TH JULY, 1908.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES. | 60 |
| Ladies, each ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| Ladies, each ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Lady or Child ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| Soldiers in Uniform ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Lady or Child ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8 |

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

JUST SEE, what the people say about the PROMPT SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS:—

HARKISHENLAL & CO.,
Chief Agents.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY, BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Cheque for Rs. 1,000 sent by you.

I am very pleased to see that your Company has SETTLED my CLAIM so very promptly. It is a special feature of your Company to settle claims so promptly and without any inconvenience to the claimant and not only this, but the Company assist the claimant in his getting the money, as has been the case with me in respect of my Policy No. 1180. I am much obliged to you for all this kindness."

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) MOOLCHAND PANDIT,
PLEADER.
PESHAWAR, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information, Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELS TO READ.

Paper Covers Rs. 1-12, Cloth Rs. 2-4.

MR. CREWE'S CAREER. By Winston Churchill, Author of "The Crisis", "The Crossing", &c. Cloth only.

FIVE NIGHTS. By Victoria Cross, Author of "Anna Lombard", &c.

PARADISE COURT. By J. S. Fletcher, Author of "The Threshing Floor", &c.

THE BROKEN ROAD. By A. E. W. Mason, Author of "The Four Feathers".

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN. By Allen Raine, Author of "A Welsh Singer", &c.

THE ALIEN SISTERS. By Mabel Dearmer, Author of "The Difficult Way", &c.

THE MAGIC OF MAY. By Iota, Author of "The Yellow Aster", &c.

THE HONOUR OF "X". By Graham Hope, Author of "A Cardinal and his Conscience", &c.

THE CLIFF END. By E. C. Booth.

MY LADY'S KISS. A Romance. By Norman Innes, Author of "The Surge of War."

THE CALL OF THE SOUTH. By Louis Becke, Author of "Helen Adair," &c.

WHEELS OF ANARCHY. By Max Pemberton, Author of "Red Morn," &c.

THE SWORD DECIDES. By Marjorie Bowen, Author of "Glen O'Weeping," "The Viper of Milan."

INDIA'S SAINT AND THE VICEROY. By S. S. Thorburn.

PEARL OF PEARL ISLAND. By John Oxenham.

THE POWER OF THE KEYS. By Sydney C. Grier.

DEEP MOAT GRANGE. By S. R. Crockett.

THE FLY ON THE WHEEL. By Katherine Cecil Thurston, Author of "John Chilcote, M. P."

### A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on FRIDAY, the 24th of July 1908, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 29th February 1908.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of one who resigned.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.
BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1908.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 11th August, 1908, both days inclusive.

## INSURANCES.

### THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

### "ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PIANO RECITAL
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.

MAESTRO MARIO PACI
AND
MADAME E. PACI MACKENZIE.

Prices, Rs. 3 and 2.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa. |
| Lahore. | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ................... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .................. Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ................ „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Manager.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS — A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA. Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 358, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALSKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience, willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature. Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bhendy Bazar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.
Vasantrao Madhavrao.........................Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
LOT No. 2.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 18th July, 1908, 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bhendi Bazaar, in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 319, Collector's New No. 7606, Old Survey No. 1261, and New Survey No. 4573, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 8072 and Street No. 442-442 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navalchand Chaloji and others, on or towards the South by the property of Razbi Khanum binnate Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the Parel Road and on or towards the West by the Parsi Agiary Street, also called Chibood Gulley.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
On account of the concerned.

1 brand new mahogany saloon billiard table, 12 by 6 feet with all accessories complete.

1 brand new mahogany "Premier" billiard and dining table with all accessories complete.

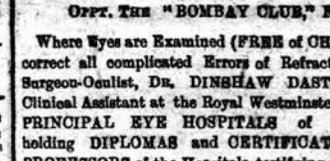
The above billiard tables manufactured by well-known English-makers Messrs. Geo. Wright & Co., are lately imported from home and are packed in cases and which are now open for inspection at the rooms of the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

### GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
*The Bombay Gazette,*
OF JUNE 20th.

## ILFORD COLLEGE

FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

*Senior Form*:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
*Junior Form*:—THE ROOKERY.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
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***A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.***

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

*Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.*

**Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.**

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

*For Prospectus and further particulars apply to*

THE PRINCIPAL.

### TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

## INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.................................£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .........£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .........£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 31 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 51 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 54 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | [illegible] 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 63 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 74 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 456. Apply WITHIN.

### FOR SALE.

BUNGALOW, CHAWLS, &c.

RAMCHANDRA HALL BUNGALOW and its PREMISES, at Tardeo, at the corner of the Arthur Road, including Cook Room, Stables and all surrounding Chawls with the land admeasuring 10,478 square yards are available FOR SALE. Apply with highest offer to the address below where plan can be seen between 1 and 4 P.M., daily.

RAO BAHADUR
DHONDIBA H. BARDE, J. P.,
Hains Road, Sunder Lane, No. 6,
Jacob Circle, Bombay.

### THE FINEST PEARS

WILL BE READY the latter end of July, and APPLES, the middle of August. Delivery in any part of India, by V.-P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 9-lb. basket. All charges included. APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES during the Royal Tour.

Apply to
Captain R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

SPARLING'S PATENT LOCKS earned a Gold medal for STRENGTH and STYLE. After that Everybody must want SPARLING'S, and SPARLING'S ONLY. Telegrams:—Sparlock.

SPARLING'S PATENT LOCKS are sold also in sets working on a MASTER KEY, and sets working on interchangeable keys. Particulars and prices from SPARLING'S PATENT LOCK WORKS, Aligarh, U. P.

### WATERPROOF PAULINS

FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, the Stock-in-trade made by Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co., including original and Artistically designed Mahogany and teakwood Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture:—Billiard Tables, Ladies' Velvet Culted Cues and all accessories, Rich Silk Tapestries, Cretonnes, Muslin Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc. All at exceptionally REDUCED PRICES.

An opportunity to furnish a home artistically and reasonably which should not be missed.

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Opposite Wellington Fountain, Fort.

### FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Card cases, Cigar cases, Dressing cases, Hand-bags, Purses.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Opera Glasses to be
Disposed off at half the Actual Prices
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.'S SALE,
ALICE BUILDINGS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

Rs. 5 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

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The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... ... ... ... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| First insertion ... ... ... ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second do. ... ... ... ... | „ 5-0 do. do. |
| Third do. ... ... ... ... | „ 5-0 do. do. |
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| Fifth and upwards ... ... ... | „ 3-0 do. do. |
| Minimum charge ... ... ... | „ 6-0 do. do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

| | Town. | Fgn. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... ... | „ 4 | „ 4 |

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Banca, 3793 tons Captain W. R. Le Mare, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The French mail steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons, Captain Boyer, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ville-de-Tamatave, 2353 tons, Captain M. M. Laperson will sail to-day for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo ann Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. E. Reade, Miss. E. and D. Underwood as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. McDearmed sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain L. P. Watson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons Captain F. Alton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Sonrabaya, with a cargo of sugar and timber, and 3 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2,769 tons, Captain C. Strufing, will sail to-day for Hamburg etc., via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts" from Trieste and Intermediate ports this afternoon :—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper and Mr. G. G. Murray.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 16th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus ......Comdr F G Bird ............R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farwell........R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .. Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Mayo......Comdr ...Hand............R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 17.

Arabia........ 4167Spicer ......London..........P & O Co
Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie ............. The Bombay Co
Alavi..........2324 Fruin Hill .................B & P S N Co
Bahadur.......2936 Cubbin .......................T Jeewandas
Begum .........2942 McNicall ..........TMorrison & Co
Rene ..........1899 Stockwell..........Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis.......2329 Davies .........James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze........2005 Watson.............Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.........3099 Kidd ..................W & A G & Co
Garscube.........2297 Storey ...................W & A G & Co
Itinda..............3398 Alton ....................M M & Co
Kt. Errant .. 4778 Kindall ......................K N & Co
Kirley Bank....2092 Kerr ......................W & A G & Co
Kirkee.............2275 Watson
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .........................M M & Co
Largo Law ......2500 Kudersow.........W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.........2124 Fry ...............................M M & Co
Monsoori ......1735 Hanna .........................B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.......1387 Molohy ........................B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ..................Sultan of Muscat
Oriental..........3085 Snow ..............................P & O Co
Rahmani........1172 Geddie ..............N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2736 Taylor ..........................K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.............1675 Tipper ..............................M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ...................Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhope..........W & A Graham & Co
Singu.............1912 Pritchell................F F Campbell & Co
Terrier .........1008 Berg.......................F F Campbell & Co
Virawa...........2116 Carre........................M Mackenzie & Co
Warora ...........2565 Shepherd.........................M M & Co
Xima ...............146 Mahomed........................Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLotine Mauritius ...21-7 B I S N Co
F Arcadia......3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5 8 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Delhi.........4783 Snow............Shanghai 22-7 P & O Co
B Axenfels2759 Strufing Hamburg ...18-7 W & A G &Co
C&R Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 27-7 Newport K N & Co
F Yeboshi Maru...Kon Kobe ......................22-7 N Y Kaisha
H Africa...1301...Whitehead...Busreh ...20-7 M M & Co
M C Cumming3108 Willisson Negapatam 18-7 M M & Co
N Labuan...2293 Ross...Dunkirk ...28-7 W & A G & Co
O Satrunji...547 Hoosein...RepairingN F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

D&E Santhia...3553 Thompson ......N F 17-7 M M & Co
Q President...2086 Mulallamer ...Z'bar 20-7 A Strandes

H W P D

Bahaduri...829 Fakeera ..................N F Bo S N Co Ld
C. Grant 2504 Alexander Chittagong......18-7 F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Avristan....1821 Watt..London.25-7 E Latham & Co
2 Dumbea3219 Boyer 18-7 Noumea M Maritimes & Co
7 Havre Ville-de Tamatave2553 Lepeson18-7J M &Co
8 Itria............3420 Tenmiek......N F.......M M & Co
9 City of Paris5909 Campbell.K'chi 22-7 K Nixon& Co
10 Banca ......3794 LeMare ...Kobe.. 18-7 P & O Co
12 Peninsular ...1929 Palmer..London...18-7 P & O Co
16 Lhasa......... 941 Rothwell.............N F M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Arabia s | Spicer | London, June 26 |
| | Itinda s | Alton | S'baya, June 17 |
| | Kirklee s | Watson | Calcutta, July 1 |
| | Vorwaertz s | Bernard | Trieste, June 27 |

### DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Rydall Halls | Jones | Antwerp, &c |
| | Maitkefels s | Schwarz | Calcutta, &c |
| | Ischia s | Belsito | Hongkong, &c |
| | Ras Bera s | Morris | Hull |
| | Linga s | McDiarmed | Kara hi |
| | Sealda s | Brown | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Banca LeMare for Kobe &c.
" Dumbea Boyer for Numea.
" Ville-de-Tamatave Laperson for Genoa and Havre.
" Axenfels Strufing for Hamburg &c.

The Steamer Mozaffare for Jedah &c began to load yesterday.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Border Knight | Calcutta |
| 5 | Flerlean | Calcutta |
| 10 | Clan Macinnes | Liverpool |
| 11 | Alcona | Calcutta |
| 13 | Palamcotta | Negapatam |
| 13 | Clan Stuart | Galle |
| 15 | Vindobona | Calcutta |
| 14 | Pentakota | Rangoon |
| 15 | Testa | Straits |
| 15 | Norfolk | Calcutta |
| 15 | Naira | Calcutta |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant and the same Co's steamer Britannia, outward bound is expected to arrive here on the afternoon of the 19th with following passengers :—Capt. H. A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 17th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 17.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—3681 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—55 cwts guts, Ad Meyer.

Labuan s—1,200 cwts weedseed, 900 cwts mustard seed, 200 cwts femigree, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, Purshotam Vishram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—480 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Peninsular s—26 bales skins M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS)

Avristan s—10,957 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—475 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—10 1-2 chests opium, Cursetji Bamonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s— 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 23 chests opium, Cursetjie Bamonji and Co.

## ARRIVALS.

### P. and O. Mail Steamer "Arabia." July 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander E. L. Spicer, with the English mails of the 3rd July, arrived in harbour this morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drummond, Mr J C S | Meredith, Mr L |
| Drummond, Mrs and 2 infants | McLean, Mr C S |
| Fisher, Mr R W | McIver, Miss J H |
| Gardner, Mr R | Naidoo, Mr R C |
| Healy, Miss B | Palar, Mr R M |
| Hughes, Mrs J E and infant | Robertson, Miss R |
| Jones, Mr D | Stewart, Miss C |
| McGregor, Mr D | Stewart, Mrs Keith |
| | Samson, Mr David |
| | Yates, Lieut C M |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arcar, Mr G | Munro, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs |
| Ali, Mr | McCornick, Mr W |
| Bose, Mr S N | Navarro, Dr S |
| Bose, Mr K C | Norman, Mr E G |
| Bruce, Mrs E | Oliver, Mr L C and Mrs |
| Brownrigg, Lt W D | Pirbhai, Mr R |
| Betts, Mr C C | Rees, Mr W O |
| Corley, Mr F E | Stewart, Capt A F |
| Crafton, Maj C W | Smith, Mr H M |
| Das Gupta, Mr J K | Simpson, Mr J A |
| Ewing, Rev A H | Tree, Lt H B C D |
| Franklin, Mr J | White, Sir Arnold |
| Godkin, Capt S R | Ward, Mr A W |
| Holme, Mr A T and Mrs | Werden, Mr L H |
| Hockin, Maj C A | Yale, Mr D |
| Mitchell, Mr G G | |
| McMurtrie, Mr S | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Maj W | McBride, Rev A |
| Barter, Lt-Col W B | Mumford, Mr W |
| Clarke, Lieut D | Napier, Mr C |
| Grimston, Col R E | Trevor, Surg-Genl |
| Lewis, Mr W B | |

## DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Peninsular," Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for London, etc., with the English mail of the 18th July and the following passengers :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahern, Capt | Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. W C |
| Barge, Mr K | Mayhew, Miss |
| Boyd, Mr A C | Macpherson, Miss |
| Broome, Mr L R | Milne, Mr R B |
| Biscoe, Mr. C L | Millegan, Mr |
| Coorbyn, Mr M McL | Money, Col A |
| Collett, Mr A P | Norman, W H |
| Cox, Mr Stewart | Nickells, Col |
| Ohree, Rev J G. | Quinian, Capt D |
| Davison, Lt-Col W P | Reche, Mt W |
| Dorrien-Smith, Capt EP | Radice. Mr G W (ICE) |
| Evatt, Brig-Genl J | Rogers, Mrs |
| Farwell, Mr T J | Ross,Mr W J |
| Fogt. Mr. Georges | Sitwell, Lt W |
| Gibson Mr. B T | Smith, Mr Graham |
| Gill, Mr. D S | Smith, Mr C C |
| Gordon, Major T A C | Saudbach, Mr H H |
| Gray, Mr W D | Scott, Mrs S W |
| Hood, Major E F | Stephenson. Rev H |
| Hanson, Mr | Strange, Col |
| Howel Capt P | Thomson, Col W. D |
| La Touche, Mr W. | Turner, Mr J |
| MacKenzie, Mr D | Wisfier, Col |
| Macnaghten,theHon Miss | Pilgrim, Mrs |
| Mathias, Mr L | Cross, Mr F E |
| Davies, Miss | Appleton, Mr Chas |
| Fraser, Mr | Campbell, Lt-Col F J B |
| Ellis, Mr | Grunberg, Mr F |
| Owen, Mr F | Jones, Mr |
| Bull, Mr F E | Bromley, Mr T E |
| Whitehouse, Mr D | Shragers, Mr |
| Maurice Turner, Mr | Brown, Mr W |
| Ditmar, Major | Mercer, Mr |
| Macdonald, Mr W | Barrett, Capt F W |
| Allen, Mr W B | Barrett, Mrs the Hon |
| Waller, Mr C H | King Captain J |
| Jung, Mr W | Crowie, Mr |
| McIntyre, Mr W D | DeCosta, Mr J C |
| Fielding, Miss A L | DeCosta, Master C |
| Bate, Mr P R | Bald, Mr A H |
| Iriscott, Col C | |
| Masters Mr W | |

The following passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea' to-day from V. Dock Shed No. 2. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in shed at 11 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed, at 9 a. m. with all their kits :—

| COLOMBO. | ADELAIDE. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Randell. | Mr. John Mallet. |

SYDNEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. C. C. Stevens. | Mrs. Fauveau |
| Sister St. Benoit. | Mrs. Venedy |
| Sister St. Bernard. | Mrs. Pouget |
| Mr. John Rigger | Mrs. Veteau |
| Mr. Ubel | |

MELBOURNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Brotakey | Mr. V. M. Rees |
| Mr. E. A. Towele | |

| KOBE. | BATAVIA. |
|---|---|
| Mr. F. Shimamoto. | Mr. A. R. Ingram. |

NOUMEA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. Crepeaux | Mr. and Mrs. Vepturini |
| Mrs. Joseph | Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and 3 children |
| Mrs. V. Tranchant | |


'PAISLEY' 'FLOUR'
(TRADE MARK)
The sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BELLAIRS—June 29, at 38 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Capt. N.E.B. Bellairs, R.N., of a son.

EVANS—June 27, at 4 Ralston Street, Chelsea, the wife of Capt. E. Evans, D. S. O., Wiltshire Regt., of a son.

PELLY—June 24, at Claverton, Ashtead, Surrey, the wife of Capt. H. F. Pelly, R. N., his Majesty's ship "King Edward VII," of a son.

PIKE—June 24, at Porkellis, near Helston, Cornwall, the wife of Mr. C. J. Pike, of a son.

RAIT—June 27, at Woodstock, 22 Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, the wife of Capt. J. W. Rait, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

HIBBERT—June 27, Hilda K., wife of the Rev. F. Hibbert, M.A., headmaster of Denstone, of a daughter.

MADDEN—June 28, at 27 Belgrave Square, S. W., the wife of Capt. Charles E. Madden, R. N., his Majesty's ship "Dreadnought," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENSON—GORT—June, 27, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Col. S. M. Benson, late 17th Lancers, to the Viscountess Gort.

KING—MACKENZIE—June 23, at the Parish Church, Frimley, Capt. W. A. de C. King, R. E., son of Aelian Armstrong King, Ceylon, Civil Service, (retired), to Ina, daughter of D. F. Mackenzie.

RAIT—BRIDGE—June 25, at Stone Church, Bucks, Robert Sangster Rait, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Ruth Edith Mary, daughter of J. C. E. Bridge, J. P.

THOMSON—RUNDLE—June 25, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Thomson, M. V. O., son of the late James Thomson, major Royal Art., to Marion Elizabeth, daughter of the late Peter Evan Rundle, R. N.

DEATHS.

HAVELOCK—June 25, at Bath, Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Havelock, K. H., 14th Light Dragoons.

PARSONS—June 24, at the Cottage, Camberley, Major-Gen. Clifford Parsons, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISS—July 12, at Sealkothe, Upper Assam, the wife of J. W, Morriss, a son.

MACLEOD—July 6, at Quetta, the wife of Major J. N. MacLeod, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

TARLETON—July 3, at "Rockville," Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of W. H. Tarleton, Officiating Dy. Inspector General, Civil Police, Western Range, of a son.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m.; 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground ; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 3-16a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-15a.

Phases of the Moon.—July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 20.—Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 a. m. The Tilak case. Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a.

Tuesday, July 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-36m., 5-31a.; Low water, 11-26m.

Wednesday, July 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 6-59m., 8-37a.; Low water, 0-18m., 0-54a.

Thursday, July 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 8-18m., 7-45a.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10a.

Friday, July 24.—Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-14a.

Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co. have received a diploma appointing their Booksellers and Stationers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

H. E. the Governor's Stationer, &c.—Mr. Hussonally Abdulaly of the Bombay Stationery Mart has been appointed Printer and Stationer in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Students' Brotherhood.—Prof. N. G Welinker, M.A., LL.B., will deliver his second address out of the Series, to-day, at 6-30 p.m., in the Wilson College, Chowpaty, on "National Education in England—the education of men." The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside. To-morrow the usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, at 9 a.m., in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, and will expound "Emerson's Essays."

String Band at the Bombay Gymkana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day :—

March ..........Uncle Sammy ...........Abe Hohzmann
Overture.........Light Cavalry ...........Von Suppe
Salon Mazurka..The Squirrel...............Eilenberg
Selection .........Iolanthe ...................Sir A Sullivan
Caprice...........The whistler and his dog A Pryor
Selection .........The Thistle ..................Myddleton

The unusual easiness of money indicated by the low Bank rates to-day announced has come opportunely for the annual Government of India loan, which is now about due. The maximum announced at the budget for this loan was three crores, and there does not look as if there would be much difficulty in raising the whole of this amount, which is badly wanted for railway expansion purposes.


OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.
SPECIAL attention is requested to the New Art Faience Ware for domestic use ; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.
ONLY THREE PRICES.
VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA


## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—19TH JULY, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns—34—321—319.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—281—230—223.
Collections for Church Expenses.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—148 (2nd version).
Hymns—108—438—241.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion First Sunday of the month.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—198, 318, 178.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns—35, 532.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—626, 218, 352, 215, 564.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road,
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—190, 397, 358.
Psalm—145.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher the Rev. P. Eykyn Chaplain of Parel.
Collections on Sunday for the Add. Clergy Society.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Saturday S. James A. and. M.
6 p. m. Friday.—Guild of the Holy Standard.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—S. H. Kearsey.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col D C Phillott, B | Lieut-Col F Wynch, 41 Dogras |
| Mr J Campbell, B Cov | Lieut-Col D B Spencer, I M S |
| Mr A A Hassanally B Cov | Major G S Cartwright, RE |
| Mr R B Das, B | Major C H B Clark, 73 Carnatic Inf |
| Mr T J Waite, B | Major H H Hatington, 92 Punjabis |
| Mr E B Baker, B | Major J Talbot, 37 Lancers |
| Mr R C Gupta, B | Major N Beynon, R A |
| Mr C A Walsh, B | Capt A D White, I M S |
| Mr H L P Walsh B | Capt A F C Williams, 31 Lancers |
| Mr J E Powell, B | Capt Prince Mohammed Ali Hassan Bey, 10 Lancers |
| Mr J S Trench, B | Capt J Westwood, Military Works Services |
| Mr A L Vibart, M Cov | Lieut W L B Chapman, 26 Cav |
| Mr R E A Elliott, Bo Cov | Lieut P D C Johnston, 8 Rajputs |
| Mr A H White, Bo | Lieut E J Rose, 2-8 Goorkha Rifles |
| Mr M Visvesvavaya, Bo | Lieut G N Bignell, 29 Punjabis |
| Mr A Powell, Bo | Lieut A F Hayden, I M S |
| Lieut-Gen G Henry, C B, R E, commanding 7th Meerut Dn | Lieut C W B Birdwood, 6 Goorkha Rifles |
| Major-Gen C H des Voeux, C B, commanding 5th Mhow Dn | Second Lieut B S Atkins, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, attached to Bedfordshire Regt |
| Brig-Gen J H Poett, C B, deputy adjutant-general Northern Army | Sub-Lieut H R Bowers, RI Marine |
| Col H B Borradaile, D S O, 34 Sikh Pioneers | |
| Col A B Scott, D S O, R A, assistant adjutant-general, Mhow Dn | |
| Lieut-Col C C Anderson, 21 Punjabis | |
| Lieut-Col W F Thomas, I M S | |
| Lieut-Col L W C Kerrich, 28 Light Cav | |
| Lieut Col G Murray, I A | |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col A E S Davis, B, extraordinary leave from 23-10 08 to 22-11-08 | Major C H L Palk, M study leave from 5-2-08 to 9-6-08 |
| Major J G Hulbert, B, study leave from 4-5-08 to 1-6-08 | Mr R B Stewart, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C |
| Major D O Morris, B, furl to 20-6-09 | Col W G King, C I E, I M S, 1 mo |
| Capt J Farmer, B, study leave from 7-1-08 to 19-6-08 | Capt R E Carr Hall, Military Accounts Dept, 6 mo M C |
| Capt G Hutcheson, B, study leave from 14-10-07 to 27-5-08 | Capt D W White, 8 Goorkha Rifles, to 26-1-09 on M C |
| Mr F D Simpson, B Cov, 14 days' furl | Lieut C B Goad, 128 Pioneers, 3 mo M C |
| Mr H P Burt, B, 2 weeks' extraordinary leave | Lieut E DeBurgh, 9 Hodson's Horse, 4 mo |
| Mr W C Fasson, B, 6 mo M C | Lieut R T Arundell, 2 Rajpoots, to 28-10-09 on MC |
| Mr H Cooper, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave | Lieut R S Rothwell, R A, 6 weeks' M C |
| Mr C D D Tilok, B, leave commuted into furl on M C | Lieut A C Rose, 20 Deccan Horse, to 5-2-09 on M C |
| Mr R P Russell, B, 3 days' extraordinary leave in continuation of privilege leave | Second Lieut Aga Cassim Shah, aide-de-camp to general officer commanding 6th Poona Dn, to 6-8-08 |
| Mr F J Richards, M Cov, 2 days' furl | Second Lieut R W T Hogg, Unattached List for I A, 3 mo M C |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt W C Long, I M S | Lieut L M Kent, R E |

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 17.

The trough of low pressure is still close against the Himalayas. The Bay current has given nearly general rain in Lower Burma and North-East India ; but there are indications of a depression forming at the head of the Bay, in which case, the rainfall is likely to decrease in North-East India.

The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon has been nearly general in the East of United Provinces, of Central India and of Rajputana and local on the West of the United Provinces, of Central India and North Gujarat ; while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

On the West Coast of the Peninsula there has again been general rain, being heavy in some places.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, three inches ; Moulmein Akyab, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, Burdwan and Sambalpur, two inches : Calcutta, three inches ; Chittagong, Silchar, Shillong, Barisal, Chaibasa, Ranchi and Benares one and a half inches ; Patna and Bahraich three quarters of an inch ; Allahabad and Jhansi, one inch ; Nowgong two inches ; Sutna, Meerut and Debra Dun, half an inch ; Rawalpindi, two inches ; Delhi and Sambhar, one inch ; Jaipur, three quarters of an inch ; Mount Abu, two inches ; Marmagoa, Mangalore and Cochin, three inches ; Karwar, four inches ; Calicut, two inches.

Cloud has decreased slightly ; but skies are still moderately to heavily clouded over the greater part of the country ; humidity continues in excess over almost the whole of North-West India, temperature is in defect in the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is likely in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan ; also a few falls in the Punjab and Gujarat.

The Mail Steamer reports, a strong monsoon, frequently blowing with moderate or fresh gale, from 56° to 64° ; thence to arrival, fresh to strong Monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th July 1908 was 29·715 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | Esplanade | Fort | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered ...... | 42·88 | 41·08 | 39·92 | 30·78 |
| Friday, 17th July 1908...... | 0·20 | 0·12 | 0·12 | 0·15 |
| Total...... | 42·88 | 41·20 | 40·04 | 30·93 |
| Up to same date last year... | 38·23 | 33·96 | 40·60 | 47·26 |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1906. | Corpdg Total. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·30 | 38·56 | 17·63 | 36·98 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1·86 inches of rainfall and Delhi 1·08 inches. Skies are heavily overcast at these stations and at Ambala, but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air except at Rawalpindi and Sirsa, where the air continues damper. Maximum temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab but is in defect over the rest of the division, the deficiency amounting to 13° at Rawalpindi and 15° at Sirsa ; the minimum is generally normal, Winds are southerly or south-westerly in the south, but elsewhere calms prevail.

The United Provinces —Jhansi records 1·02 inches and Allahabad 1·03 inches of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. Humidity is normal and temperature continues low during the day but is equal to the average at night. Winds are south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana ; Jaipur reports 0·76 inch and Kotah 0·42 inch. Skies are heavily overcast except in Upper Sind where they have cleared. The moisture in the air is equal to the average or in excess and temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum in the area of rainfall. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local ; Bhavnagar Para records 1·07 inches, Ahmedabad 0·44 inch, Deesa 0·99 inch and Indore 0·21 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is equal to or below the average, but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·23 inch of rain and Chanda 0·19 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the north, but are only moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature has risen slightly and is in excess at some stations, but the minimum is normal. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has been received ; Bombay has had 0·15 inch, Ratnagiri, 0·19 inch, Mormugao 3·07 inches and Karwar 3·76 inches. Heavy cloud persists. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen ; Belgaum has had 1·26 inches, Sholapur 0·37 inch and Poona 0·21 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall continues heavy on the West Coast to the south of Mormugao ; it has extended to Gujarat and Rajputana and south United Provinces.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and Gujarat ; local rain in Kathiawar, West Central India, Rajputana and the Deccan. A few falls are likely in the Central Provices.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—s. s. "Arabia," which left Aden on 12th, had from Longitude 50° E. to 56° E. moderate to fresh monsoon ; thence to Longitude 64° E. strong monsoon, blowing frequently a moderate or fresh gale ; thence to arrival this morning fresh to strong monsoon. She experienced throughout the voyage cloudy or overcast skies and considerable and sometimes high south-westerly or west-south-westerly sea and swell.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (14th) | 90·1 | 85·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (14th) | 91·3 | 85·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 103·8 | 87·0 | ... | 2·33 |
| Rawalpindi | 84·4 | 73·1 | 1·86 | 14·68 |
| Lahore | 94·4 | 82·7 | 0·01 | 4·41 |
| Sirsa | 85·3 | 77·6 | ... | 9·66 |
| Ambala | ? | ? | ... | 3·21 |
| Delhi | 89·2 | 79·2 | 1·08 | 7·64 |
| Agra | 83·5 | 77·5 | ... | 11·90 |
| Mainpuri | 84·3 | ? | ... | 7·84 |
| Jhansi | 85·0 | 77·0 | 1·02 | 10·38 |
| Cawnpore | 87·4 | 77·0 | 0·02 | 7·85 |
| Allahabad | 86·1 | 76·0 | 1·03 | 5·69 |
| Jacobabad | 104·6 | 86·8 | ... | 0·83 |
| Karachi | 88·5 | 81·0 | ... | 2·85 |
| Ajmer | 87·4 | 77·2 | ... | 5·67 |
| Jaipur | 84·2 | 76·1 | 0·76 | 6·83 |
| Kotah | 90·0 | 78·6 | 0·42 | 7·61 |
| Bhuj | 85·1 | 77·5 | ... | 3·81 |
| Dwarka | 84·3 | 79·2 | 0·02 | 5·91 |
| Veraval | 83·2 | 80·3 | ... | 7·28 |
| Rajkot | 85·4 | 75·7 | .. | 8·29 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 88·6 | 76·5 | 1·07 | 8·98 |
| Surat | 86·1 | 77·6 | 0·02 | 31·47 |
| Ahmedabad | 89·1 | 77·2 | 0·44 | 12·49 |
| Deesa | 82·3 | 76·4 | 0·99 | 21·89 |
| Neemuch | 87·5 | 73·7 | ... | 5·79 |
| Indore | 83·1 | 72·1 | 0·21 | 11·61 |
| Jubbulpore | 86·0 | 76·3 | ... | 17·96 |
| Saugor | 82·6 | 73·0 | 0·07 | 11·20 |
| Hoshangabad | 86·6 | 73·9 | 0·05 | 13·25 |
| Khandwa | 88·2 | 74·6 | 0·03 | 9·50 |
| Akola | 93·2 | 73·1 | ... | 14·19 |
| Amraoti | 90·8 | 72·8 | ... | 14·52 |
| Nagpur | 91·1 | 74·1 | 0·23 | 20·70 |
| Chanda | 89·5 | 76·0 | 0·19 | 21·16 |
| Raipur | 88·2 | 75·6 | 0·09 | 15·34 |
| Bombay | 85·1 | 78·1 | 0·15 | 30·93 |
| Ratnagiri | 81·3 | 75·6 | 0·19 | 39·99 |
| Mormugao | 79·0 | 73·7 | 0·07 | 45·73 |
| Karwar | 78·3 | ... | 3·76 | 59·98 |
| Malegaon | 87·4 | 72·1 | ... | 6·49 |
| Ahmednagar | 82·4 | 72·5 | ... | 3·62 |
| Poona | 78·5 | 70·8 | 0·21 | 5·36 |
| Sholapur | 88·8 | 71·4 | 0·37 | 4·09 |
| Bijapur | 85·2 | 70·2 | ... | 2·38 |
| Belgaum | 72·3 | 66·6 | 1·26 | 26·03 |
| Aurangabad | 86·2 | 70·2 | ... | 3·92 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 86·9 | 74·2 | 0·05 | 13·69 |
| Hyderabad | 87·8 | 72·2 | 0·04 | 7·68 |
| Mangalore | 79·2 | 71·4 | 2·98 | 63·17 |
| Calicut | 76·8 | 72·1 | 2·27 | 52·26 |
| Cochin | 75·7 | 73·3 | 2·95 | 36·05 |
| Colombo | 84·0 | 74·0 | 0·12 | 4·60 |
| Masulipatam | 95·8 | 80·1 | ... | 4·63 |
| Bellary | 90·0 | 76·3 | ... | 1·23 |
| Cuddapah | 96·7 | 78·1 | ... | 2·22 |
| Madras | 99·5 | 75·0 | 0·02 | 1·22 |
| Bangalore | 83·3 | 64·8 | 0·03 | 2·55 |
| Coimbatore | 89·4 | 68·8 | 0·17 | 0·63 |
| Trichinopoly | 100·1 | 77·3 | ... | 2·97 |
| Negapatam | 96·4 | 77·0 | ... | 3·43 |

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

### No Interference with Men's Work.

One of the most interesting subjects at the present time, when we hear so much of the unemployed, is the question of employment for girls and women, when it does not interfere with work usually done by males, of whom unfortunately there are too many unable to get engagements. Of course, there is no reflection on girls and women for doing work that is suitable for them, such as shorthand, typewriting, etc., as they are justified in earning their living in any reasonable way ; but if they could get employment which did not encroach upon the callings previously filled by males, and that employment could be carried out in their own homes and be pleasant and interesting work without any hardship, it would doubtless be most agreeable to most females. There is probably no occupation that is of earlier and later interest in a female's life than knitting, from the working of a single needle by a child in crochet work to the knitting of stockings in old age, which is the solace of the dear old grandmother's life. We have had brought to our notice that certain hand machinery, the index to all progress, has been adapted to do very similarly, but much more expeditiously, the work that was formerly done in the old-fashioned knitting, and the samples of work proved that the knitting done on these machines is more perfect and more regular than could possibly be done by hand needles. The knitting needles form the loops the same as the hand needles, and by turning a handle rows of stitches are made in the times that it takes to make a few stitches by hand. This will be understood from the fact that 21,000 stitches can be made per minute. A pair of ribbed socks can be made complete in twenty minutes, which everybody knows takes about two days to do by hand. All sorts of knitted articles can be made on the same machine, so that it is not confined to knitting hosiery. The Knitting Machines have been quietly introduced for some time, and the improvements that have resulted from experience have been brought to perfection in their working at moderate cost that will enable any who wish to earn an income in their own home to do so. We are assured that buyers of these machines have made 30 per week by their machines, but if 13 to 15 per week can be made by a girl or woman in such pleasant work in their own homes, it must be an employment of which many will be glad to avail themselves, seeing that they will not have any expenses of travelling and getting meals which they must have going out to business, nor the objection there must be in many places girls have to work. There are doubtless many homes where the female portion of the family are so many that it would be a great help, although not necessary for them to entirely earn their livelihood, if they could produce their own personal expenses or contribute something to the expenses of the home : this the Knitting Machine would enable them to do, by using some of their leisure time. The machine is light and is contained in a nice case, so that it is not a cumbrous disfigurement to any room. The facility of working these knitting machines is proved by the fact that they are worked by the blind ; and although the "Handyman" and "Tommy Atkins," we are proud to know, knit together the forces of the Empire, it will be news to many to know that they can knit their own hosiery, as the machines are in use in Army Depots and on board ships. The working of the machine is stated to be so simple that it is generally learnt from the Instruction Book, which is very clear. During the South African War, many thousands of pairs of hosiery were sent out to our troops which were made on the Knitting Machines and paid for by contributions through a Ladies' Committee that was formed to render this aid, for which many of the men wrote home expressing their gratitude. The London County Council have several of the Automatic Knitting Machines in their Schools, and they are also in Blind Institutions, Orphanages, Convents, etc. The machines are to be had on hire terms, similar to what is so largely adopted with sewing machines, and there are, we understand, certain advantages offered with the knitting machine of giving work to buyers. Whilst speaking of employment, it is necessary to caution readers that even in Knitting Machines, it is possible to come across fraud, occasioned by people who have offered to the public an article which is a libel on a knitting machine, and holding out promises and contracts of regular employment which these fraudulent people know could never be enforced, because the machine they sell cannot do the work which it is represented it can do ; and as soon as they have sold a number of machines, before proceedings can be taken against them, they disappear. Therefore, in bringing before the public what appears to be a means of helping those who want to help themselves by a fasinating, interesting, home work than which it is difficult to think of anything as desirable, those interested should be careful to satisfy themselves that they are not dealing with any dishonest concern which intends to prey on the weakness of those who are least able to protect themselves against being defrauded.


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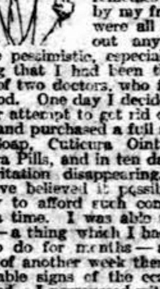

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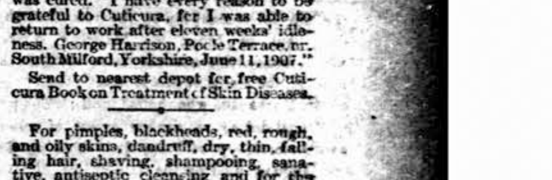

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## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### GUN-RUNNING IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 29, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the fact that Regan, on the main routes between the Persian Gulf and Seistan had been seized and occupied by Afghans; whether this violation of Persian territory had been carried out in order to assist the operations of gun-running from the Gulf; and whether the British Government proposed to take any steps in the matter.

Mr. J. A Pease, who replied to the question, said: His Majesty's Government have received information from time to time of the presence of bands of gun-runners in these regions, but there is nothing to show that Regan has been seized and occupied by them. Frequent representations on the subject have been made to the Persian Government, who have promised to do all in their power to check gun-running.

### PERSIAN UNREST.

Mr. Linch asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether there was a guard of Russian troops at the Russian Legation in Teheran, and, if so, what was their number; could he state whether any, and, if so, what additions to the force were in contemplation; and what was the character and number of the force guarding the British Legation.

Mr. J. A. Pease: So far as my right hon. friend's information goes, there is a guard of fourteen Russian troops at the Russian Legation at Teheran, but he cannot absolutely vouch for the accuracy of this figure without inquiry of his Majesty's Legation at Teheran. The guard of his Majesty's Legation consists of eight mounted men of the Indian Army.

### THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the fact that the partitioning of Bengal by the late Government lay at the root of much of the discontent in India, his Majesty's Government would rectify this administrative Act, which never received the assent of this House.

Mr. Buchanan, who replied, said: The partition of Bengal did not require the assent of this House, and the Secretary of State finds nothing to add to the language used by the late Prime Minister and by himself in the House of Commons in 1906.

### THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Haddock asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many troops have been engaged in in the Mohmand expedition.

Mr. Buchanan: The number of troops employed in the Mohmand expedition was approximately 16,000, of whom 4,000 were in the reserve brigade.

### THE CONVICTION OF R. N. MENDLIK.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a report concerning the conviction of Ramachandra Narayen Mendlick, editor and publisher of the "Vihari," who has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000 for having published an alleged seditious article; and whether he has seen the article in question, and can state its terms.

Mr. Buchanan: The conviction of this editor and the sentence have been announced in the newspapers. We have not received any official information. The Secretary of State has seen the substance of the article in question.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the House could be informed as to the character of the articles.

Mr. Buchanan said that the Secretary for India had already given a promise that newspaper articles which came under the Press Act would be laid upon the table of the House from time to time.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether the article in this particular case was not a translation of a piece of poetry by Mazzini written fifty years ago. (Laughter)

Mr. Buchanan: I am not aware of that, but Mazzini wrote some very strong things. (Laughter.)

### THE POSITION AT TEHERAN.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any further information as to the state of affairs at Teheran and other parts of Persia.

Sir E. Grey: I have little to add to the information already given to the House. The Shah has issued a proclamation dissolving the Mejliss and summoning another three months hence. Meanwhile, Teheran and other towns have been placed under martial law. Some persons have taken refuge, according to the custom of the country, in his Majesty's Legation; and this, coupled with the fact that the Shah has posted troops in the neighbourhood of the Legation—an improper proceeding against which his Majesty's Government have protested—is giving rise to correspondence with the Persian Government as the refugees cannot be given up without definite and reliable guarantees for proper treatment. I am informed that some refugees are in other Legations. There are reports of disturbances at Tabriz and other places in the provinces but all accounts agree that there is no danger to foreigners.

Major Anstruther-Grey: May I ask the date of the latest communication?

Sir E Grey: That brings it down to the telegrams I have had this morning.

Mr. Dillon: What would the Government consider definite and reliable guarantees for the safety of these refugees? Would he take the word of the Shah?

Sir E Grey: We are now considering that point.

### THE OUTRAGE UPON THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now give the House any information regarding the outrage perpetrated near Calcutta upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Buchanan: The most recent report received from the Government of India informs us that the man Campsie, the most severely injured, is progressing, and that as yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.

### IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO MUSCAT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a quarter of the whole imports into Muscat consists of arms; whether most of these are imported from Belgium; and whether the Brussels Conference has particular and precise instructions to deal with a traffic which directly promotes and prolongs warfare upon the North-West Frontier of India.

Sir E. Grey, who replied, said: During last year the import of arms, &c., into Muscat exceeded one-quarter of the whole imports. About fifty per cent. of the amounts imported came from Belgium. The annual trade report of Muscat, which will be ready for publication shortly, will contain the statistics on the subject. The matter is engaging the attention of the Conference now sitting at Brussels.

### ASSASSINATION OF AN INDIAN CONSTABLE AT CALCUTTA.

On Tuesday, June 30. Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any information can be given regarding the assassination of an Indian constable in Calcutta at the end of last month.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no official information on the subject. The only case of which he has any knowledge is that of a constable who, according to the report in the newspapers died of a stab inflicted by a burglar whom he interrupted.

### A BOMB AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government has any information regarding the recent discovery of a bomb on the steps of the Scotch Mission Church at Calcutta.

### THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether he can state the amount of the subsidy granted by the Government of India to the cost of the Indian section of the Franco-British Exhibition.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that there is dissatisfaction among Indian traders, merchants, and visitors at the inadequacy of the Indian section of the Franco-British Exhibition in showing the economic resources of the Dependency and the development of Indian trade with Europe, most of the exhibits being specimens of Indian decorative arts and such as to constitute the section merely a bazaar; and, if so, whether in future exhibitions that may receive subsidies from the Government Exchequer he will make certain, by the appointment of Indian gentlemen on the committee, that the true resources of the Indian Empire are visualised.

### THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Mr. Mackerness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: whether he will lay upon the table of the house a report of the debates which took place in the Indian Council upon the new Press Act.

### THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Mackerness asked the Under Secretary of State for India; When the promised White Paper dealing with the Mohmand punitive expedition will be issued to the House.

### WRITING THAT CREATE HATRED.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the statements published in the 'Eastern Bengal and Assam Era, an Anglo-Indian journal published at Dacca, attributing the Goalundo and Mozufferpur outrages to the meetings of the Indian Congresses, and advocating the arrest and flogging of the congress leaders; whether he is also aware that this journal also advocated the public flogging of Mr. G. B. Arundale, head-master of the Hindoo College at Benares; and those who sympathised with him, because he had presided at a meeting which closed with the cry of Bande Mataram; and, if so, will the clause of the Indian penal code dealing with writings that create hatred be applied to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Era, as to other journals recently suppressed under the terms of the code.

[No answers to the above questions have been sent to us from the India Office.

### THE BIKANIR STATE.

On Wednesday, July 1. Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Thakur Bahadur Singh, a noble of the State of Bikanir, was dismissed arbitrarily, from the office of member of the Bikanir State Council in the year 1905, and ordered to reside under surveillance in his house in the city of Bikanir; that he was brought before the Maharaja of that State on April 6 last, and, without any charge being framed or furnished to him, deported from the State and placed in confinement in the neighbouring State of Jaipore, and that he is still kept in confinement there, without trial or investigation of any sort; and whether inquiries will be instituted by the Government into these matters in order that justice may be secured.

Mr. Buchanan: Thakur Bahadur Singh was removed from the Bikanir State Council in consequence of the part played by him in the events which led to the imprisonment of three leading Thakurs of the State in January 1905. The condition of residence to the town of Bikanir was imposed upon the Thakur in 1888, when he was permitted to return to the Bikanir State, from which he had been expelled five years previously for rebellion against the State. In November 1907 the Maharaja of Bikanir represented that Thakur Bahadur Singh had violated the conditions on which he had been permitted to return to Bikanir, and had been taking part in intrigues against the State. His Highness therefore proposed that the Thakur should again be banished from Bikanir, and the Government of India gave their assent to this course in March 1908. I have no information as to the arrangements made for the Thakur's residence outside the Bikanir State. The case in these circumstances does not seem to the Secretary of State one for inquiry.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a Thakur Ram Singh, a noble of State of Bikanir, was not released from his imprisonment in August 1906, nor were his estates restored to him, but that he was merely brought out of the fort of Bikanir and detained in that city, that he was not allowed to go outside the city limits, or permitted to go to his village, or to hold communication with anyone, and that his estates is still in the hands of the courts of wards of the Bikanir Raj, no accounts being furnished to him; will he say whether he is so detained and forbidden even to execute a power of attorney in favour of any person to conduct his case before the authorities, or to represent him in the matter of his grievances; and whether injuries by the Government of India will be ordered to secure that justice may be done.

Mr. Buchanan said: Thakur Ram Singh was released in August 1906, but I have no knowledge of any conditions as to place of residence attached to his release. As regards his landed property, one village was confiscated in 1905, and the rest of his estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards of the Bikanir State until such time as he should have satisfied the State that he had reformed his character and attitude towards the State or until his son should have attained his majority. The confiscated village has, I understand been restored but I have no information as to whether the conditions necessary for the return of the estates from the management of the Court of Wards have been fulfilled. As stated in reply to a question by the hon. member on March 17 last the circumstances are not such as to justify a departure from the established policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of a native State.

Mr. Rees: I with to ask whether incidents such as those brought to notice in this native State are not characteristic of rule according to native ideas and methods such as the hon. member and his friends profess to desire to see adopted in British India? (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: The policy of the Government of India is not to interfere with native States in conducting their affairs in accordance with ideas which prevail in native India.

### SEDITION IN COREA.

#### THE CASE OF MR. BETHELL.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the prosecution of Mr. Bethell for spreading sedition in Corea through his newspaper was undertaken at the instance of the Japanese Government; and whether the rebellion against the Japanese Government which Mr. Bathell was fomenting was rebellion against the Japanese Government or against the Corean State.

Sir E. Grey: The attention of his Majesty's Government was drawn to the conduct of Mr. Bethell by the Japanese Government as well as by complaints emanating from non-Japanese sources. As regards the second question, Mr. Bethell was prosecuted under Article 5 of the China and Corean (Amendment), Order in Council, 1907, which provides (among other things) that "every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the principal order." By Sub-Article (3) of the above Article, it is provided that "matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder . . . shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article." The case does not seem to me to be affected by the question whether the Government of Corea is controlled by Japan or not.

### THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would consider the advisability of reinforcing the garrison of eight men of the Indian native cavarly guarding the British Legation at Teheran.

Sir E. Grey: His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires has reported on more than one occasion that he anticipates no danger to Europeans in Teheran. I do not therefore, propose to take any steps to reinforce the Legation guard unless he should state that he considers it advisable to do so.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any intention of sending help to the British Consul-General at Tabriz to safeguard the lives, property, and interests of British subjects in that city, where the mob were reported to have seized the arsenal and to have the upper hand.

Sir E. Grey: There is no reason to suppose, from the reports received from his Majesty's Legation at Teheran, that the lives, property, and interests of British subjects at Tabriz are in any danger. His Majesty's Consul-General at that place has at his disposal a guard of six mounted men of the Indian Army.

Major Anstruther-Gray: May I ask the right hon. gentleman when the latest communication was received from Tabriz, and whether telegraphic communication has been or is now interrupted?

Sir E. Grey: No, sir. We had the last telegram yesterday.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian Government were making any, and, if so, what, additions to the troops guarding their Legation at Teheran; also whether there were any precedents for the participation by foreign officers on the Active List of their own armies in acts of civil war in the country to which they had been lent by their own Government.

Sir E. Grey: I have no information to the effect that the Russian Government are increasing their Legation guard at Teheran. There are, I am informed, several precedents for the loan to foreign Governments of officers on the Active List, whose services would not necessarily be affected by the internal situation in the countries where they are employed.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the British Legation at Teheran was surrounded by Persian troops and all persons examined who passed in or out; and whether he could state the nature of the securities which would be required before any refugees now in the Consulate would be surrendered to the Shah's Government.

Sir E. Grey:—The Persian troops who surrounded his Majesty's Legation at Teheran have now been withdrawn. With regard to the last part of the hon. member's question, we require a written guarantee of the safety of the lives, persons, and property of refugees before requesting them to leave the Legation; and in the case of any accused of crimes as distinct from political offences an assurance before surrendering them, that they should have a fair trial at which a member of the Legation would be present.

Mr. O'Dowd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Persia had been placed under martial law, which was to be administered by military officers of the Russian imperial service and if so what steps if any were being taken by the Government to have constitutional government re-established in that country.

Mr. Churchill (Bundee), answering for Sir E. Grey, said: The Shah has issued a proclamation placing Persia under martial law. I am not sure what appointments the Shah has given to Russian officers His Majesty's Government do not propose to interfere with the internal government of Persia.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the internal affairs of Persia were discussed at the recent meeting at Reval between his Majesty the King and the Tsar of Russia.

Sir E. Grey: Persian affairs were very little touched upon during the visit to Reval, and what mention of them there was related solely to frontier disputes and commercial matters. But the condition of internal affairs in Persia has formed the subject of communication between the two Goverenments on various occasions both before and since the visit to Reval.

### COMMUNICATIONS WITH TIBET.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed by the Government of India to make any allotments of funds for the improvement of communications with Tibet in order to the development of the trade of that country with India.

Mr. Buchanan said: No proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India for improving the roads from India into Tibet.

Mr. Rees: If this is not done, what advantage will the Government receive from the late expedition? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buchanan: That raises a very wide question, and it is impossible for me to give an answer.

### RUSSIAN DUTIES ON TEA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the contemplated revision of the Russian duties on Indian and Ceylon teas implies the removal of the imposts placed upon these teas in 1903, or the admission of all teas whether they come from India, Ceylon, China, Java, or Japan on the same footing, whether imported by way of Europe or Eastern Asia.

Sir E. Grey: The former is the case; it is the imposts placed in 1903 that are to be removed.

### THE TRADE IN ARMS THROUGH MUSCAT.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the Brussels Arms Conference might be expected to conclude their labours; whether all that they could do was to report to their respective Governments the steps they might think it desirable to take; and whether, as the trade in arms through Muscat was increasingly dangerous and the Brussels Conference might take some time to report, he would consider the advisability of using pressure on the Imam of Muscat to stop this trade as much as possible.

Sir E. Grey: I cannot name any definite day at present as to when the Arms Conference may be expected to conclude its labours. I presume that certain arrangements will be drawn up by the Conference which will be signed or reserved, as the case may be, by the representatives of the various Powers. As regards the suggested representations to the Sultan of Muscat, the matter has to be considered in connection with the the obligations imposed on the Sultan by his treaties with other Powers besides Great Britain, and I can only repeat that the matter continues to occupy our attention.

### THEFTS ON THE ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Wheter the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the frequent thefts which have taken place on the Assam Bengal Railway; whether he is aware that this fact, and the recent fires at the jetties at Chittagong, have seriously prejudiced the interest of the planting community and of the public of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; and whether he will take steps to prevent a recurrence of the said railway thefts and jetty fires.

Mr. Buchanan: The Local Government are fully alive to the importatance of ensuring the security of goods on the Assam-Bengal Railway and the jetties at Chittagong and have now under their consideration the report of a Committee appointed in March last to consider the question.

## MR. BRYAN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

### Every Man a Candidate.

New York, July 3.

Fairview, Mr. W. J. Bryan's picturesque villa at Lincoln, Nebraska, is to the coming Democratic Convention what the White House was to the Chicago Republican Convention. There the candidate sits in an armchair throne, affably extending audience to scores of delegates and visitors, who stop at Lincoln on their way to Denver.

Many visitors come to praise Mr. Bryan and wish him success; others, like Mr. Herman Ridder, proprietor of the "Staats Zeitung," the leading German newspaper in the United States, to inform him that his defeat at the polls lurks spectrally behind his nomination, and to appeal to his patriotism to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan listens diplomatically to all such communications, and then turns to other subjects of conversation.

He is vastly different from the impetuous firebrand of twelve years ago. It is a mature, deliberate, tactful Mr. Bryan whom visitors now see. Exercising perfect self-control, he is devoting himself with admirable skill to smoothing away differences among the various sections of his party.

### AN APPEAL TO MR. HEARST.

To-day he published an editorial praising Mr. Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of the New York "American," and appealing to his organisation, the Independence League, in the interests of the principles which it professes, to cast the million votes which it can probably command not for an independent candidate, but for the man selected at the Denver Convention. The appeal has created a profound sensation. It proves how keenly alive Mr. Bryan—"the sage of Nebraska," as he is freshly nicknamed—is to the perils which beset the path of the Democratic Party by the breaking away of millions of its former followers into new organisations.

The Vice-Presidential controversy at Denver is rapidly degenerating into a joke. Almost every delegate arriving in Colorado is asked by reporters if it is true that he is aiming at the Vice-Presidency. He is then photographed, and tabulated by the news papers among the prospective candidates, who include actors, musicians, and mesmerists.

The leaders of Tammany Hall have already arrived at Denver, and 600 of their followers, who are leaving New York to-night, are due on Sunday. If the people of the Eastern States regard the typical cowboy with fascinated interest, those in the West evince extraordinary curiosity in the Tammany "braves," who in their eyes are "real bad men."

The saloon-keepers, convinced that the "braves" will consume during the journey the 1,650 quarts of whisky, the 8,400 bottles of champagne, the 175,000 cigars, the thirty-five tons of ice, and the two pitchers of water which they are carrying with them, are laying in immense quantities of liquor to assuage the indomitable thirst of New Yorkers.

One woman delegate is to sit at the Convention. She is Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, a slim, energetic creature, who professes the most Radical sentiments, and is full of unbounded energy and enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan.

### REPORTED ANTI-BRYAN PLOT.

New York, July 3.

The "Sun's" Denver correspondent says that there is a strong likelihood of the adherents of Judge Gray and Governor Johnson joining forces in an attempt to prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan, whose out-and-out Radicalism does not at all commend itself to the conservative section of the Democratic Party.

The general opinion prevails however that Mr. William Jennings Bryan will be nominated on the first ballot by a majority as decisive as that secured by Mr. Taft as the Republican Convention.—Central News.

## TELEPHONE COMEDY.

### Minister's 1,300 Calls in One Day.

Everybody is agreed that the Paris telephone service is about as bad as it could be. Until recently, an angry subscriber who insisted, after ten or fifteen minutes' fruitless ringing, on making a verbal complaint to the "superviser" at headquarters could generally rely on securing attention. Nowadays, however, things are different. A peremptory request for the supervisor is met with an irritating laugh from the telephone girl, and the subscriber is left to nurse his wrath for half an hour or more, as a punishment for being impatient.

Recently however, the "Figaro" discovered that M. Simyan' the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, had a telephone connected with his private residence, and advised all its readers who were dissatisfied with their telephone service to ring up No. 525,59, which was the number of the instrument at M. Symyan's private house, and complain to him personally.

The result of this advice was extraordinary. Hundreds of angry subscribers called up the Under-Secretary of State, and the telephone girls, unable to distinguish between the calls of M. Simyan's friends people desirous of speaking to him on official business, and subscribers who only wished to complain, were thoroughly overwhelmed.

The first dissatisfied subscriber rang up M. Symyan at seven o'clock in the morning, and it was the Under-Secretary himself who unsuspectingly answered the call. At that time he has not read his "Figaro." The calls continued all day and it is stated that up to eleven o'clock the same night 1,309 calls were made for the unfortunate Under-Secretary. By that time orders had been given to suspend all calls for No. 525,59, and the Under-Secretary's number was hostily changed, the new one being given only to a favoured few. The reply invariably given to all subscribers who now ask for 525,59 is "engaged."

A PROGRAMME of experimental work at the Heeleaka laboratory of the Indian Tea Association has been published. The treatment of soils and manures of previous years will be continued, and we notice also, says the "Indian Planters Gazette," that experiments in the use of nitro-bacterine will be continued. The fungoid diseases—thread-blight, grey blight, and copper-blight—will also be especially investigated, but Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, Chief Scientific Officer, complains that it is necessary to appoint a Botanist to the staff of the Department to deal with such subjects adequately, and certainly to enable advances to be made in knowledge of the fungus diseases of tea, the very superficial acquaintance with which at present restricts the Department to merely palliative measures in dealing with them.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

AT ASCOT.

The weather for the opening day of Ascot must have made more than one woman cry her eyes red with vexation, writes a lady correspondent and the wisest were they who put on things that did not easily spoil. All really charming gowns, however, must of necessity spoil under weeping skies and on bedraggled grass, and, as I prophesied some time ago, the Directoire costume does not lend itself with complete grace to being held up. Even when the opening at the side is only simulated by lines of trimming or rows of buttons, the sheath-like nature of the skirt interferes. One had excellent opportunity on the Tuesday for observing that the shoes in most instances matched the gown and were so daintily pretty that their ruin was pathetic to witness. It was also given to the chronicler to note that most of the English-women with a reputation for good taste did not discard petticoats, though these are now of the softest satin and usually made to match the skirt in colour. The very extremes of fashion were left to Frenchwomen (of whom there were quantities) and to the less well-known Americans.

STARTLING COLOUR SCHEMES.

But the desire to match colours does not at present extend far. There is, indeed, a perfect craze for contrasts of daring, even violent, description, and hardly an eyebrow was raised when a dark-haired lady made her appearance in the enclosure in a Directoire coat of emerald green taffetas worn over a clinging robe of ivory, crochet lace. The hat accompanying this costume was probably the largest yet displayed out of Paris, and its wide, high crown was encircled by an enormous ostrich feather in the same vivid green, while a tall green sunshade was carried. Another handsome race-goer had the courage to wear a Rose Du Barri coat in satin charmeuse with a dress of chalk white Shantung. The effect was really rather good, and the pink hat, lined with white and massed with roses in all possible shades of red, undeniably becoming.

BLUE FIRST FAVOURITE.

Little less novel in their way were one or two obviously Parisian tailor-made costumes in rather deep colours, with vests or facings and cuffs in black and while striped linen. Black and white striped materials—usually chiffon or finest muslin—were still surprisingly in evidence, considering that their vogue dates from before last Ascot; but their merits are too many to permit of their being lightly cast aside, as most people anticipated. Blue in a score of shades was the colour most favoured, but it seems to be a year when any and every hue has its following, and biscuit colour and cloudy grey certainly ran Empire blue close. One chiffon gown in "old blue" was liberally trimmed with black braiding and had a high sash falling at the side. Many of the prettiest dresses had a broad panel of thick lace laid down the front of the dress from corsage to hem, and as often as not the same idea was carried out on the Empire or Watteau back. When at all possible, touches of bright green are introduced on dresses and in hats, and the green sunshade (which really merits its name) has become a commonplace.

FOR THE ROYAL GARDEN-PARTY.

A dress intended for the garden-party at Windsor Castle was of raspberry-red ninon worn under a tunic of fine net of the same colour elaborately feather-stitched. A gown of finely-pleated white chiffon had a coat of thinnest black lace, and another in white cloth was associated with a picturesque wrap of champagne-coloured filet net and Cluny lace. When these new and filmy mantles are not worn, it is almost safe to say that the skirt is considerably draped and owns something in the shape of a tunic well opened up the right side. In several instances the over-dress was crepe-de-chine, the under soft satin or lace, and the lingerie gown worn with a coat of lace almost to the heels was repeated at least a hundred times. Less ordinary were a robe of squirrel-grey mousseline and a Louis Seize mantle of embroidered grey lace worn with a cerise hat.

THE QUEEN AT BOULTER'S.

The King and Queen were not on the river on Ascot Sunday. They never are nowadays, but some tradition on the point exists, and everyone who could get ear of the harassed lock-keeper at Boulter's on the day of days put the same question, "Do you except their Majesties?" Captain Harrison, who had not tasted food for twelve hours, replied affably and patiently that he did not, adding when opportunity offered, that he had had the honour of a gracious smile and bow from the Queen on Friday, when she passed through to Cliveden Woods, accompanied by Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Southerland. The Royal party accomplished the trip in an electric launch, and had tea under the shadow of Lord Desborough's giant tree, to the accompaniment of much laughter. Her Majesty was dressed, with her usual sense of appropriateness, in cool muslin and a white hat of French sailor shape trimmed with filmy gossamer, and she carried a serviceable sunshade. It will strike most people as strange that those in charge of Boulter's have no record of her Majesty ever having been through the lock before.

A RECORD SUNDAY.

On all sides it is conceded that this year's Sunday on the river really broke all records. Those who did not own and could not borrow mottor-cars went down by train from Paddington, and those who could not secure boats stayed about on the river banks admiring the millinery and criticising the form of the punters, and had lunch and tea at one or other of the hotels, as much time and management were required to achieve a meal on land as to get through the lock at three o'clock in the afternoon. Like the ladies in the Park for the great shout, the ladies in the punts evinced a decided preference for white dresses, and it is possible that heavy white linen predominated—a concession, doubtless, to the gloomy and uncertain morning that preceded a golden summer's day. Most of the linen gowns had the accompaniment of long sleeveless coats made with the all-prevalent Directoire or Empire backs, and were just such altogether charming and becoming affairs as Miss Winifred Emery wears in the fourth act of "The Flag Lieutenant."

THE EMPIRE BACK.

No woman or girl (every woman seems a girl on the river and conscientiously dresses the part) with any sense of what was due to the occasion wore a coloured linen dress, but there were numerous tinted and flowered muslins and chiffons, hand-painted creations for the most part, that looked as if they had cost considerably more than their weight in banknotes. The Empire back was first, and all other modes nowhere, although one must acknowledge that the result does not make for such trimness as was once associated with the river girl. The punt-pole and the short waist do not go together, and probably for this reason the men did most of the work, leaving the ladies to recline in attitudes of exquisite and, of course unstudied grace on cusions that harmonised or effectively contrasted with their costumes. Shoes, matched gown or hat, and one fair-haired girl set a new vogue by wearing with her white gown and white shoes stockings the shade of her brown headgear.


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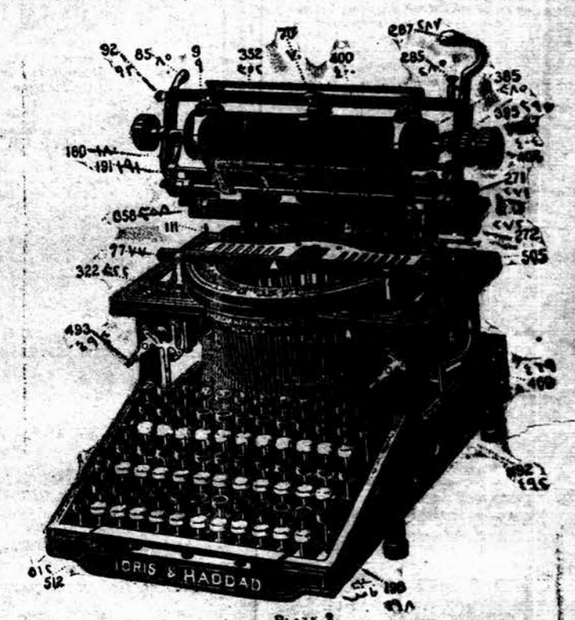


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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### THE "KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

### The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS CONTINUED.

The accused continued his address to the jury. He said his first article was not merely a reply to the criticisms passed by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, but was also a suggestion to the Government. In this controversy there were two parties in the country: the pro-bureaucratic party and the pro-Congress party. It was a mistake to suppose that the controversy arose out of any racial differences. There was an opposition of interests of the kind they found in England, where there were two great political parties—Conservative and Liberal. An attempt was, however, made in the Anglo-Indian press, which said that it was a conflict between the races. The view of the Indian publicists was that it was not so. Then again, at the same time, it was given out that the Government had under contemplation two repressive measures in the shape of the Explosives Act and the Newspapers Bill. The accused here read extracts from the articles that appeared in the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers with regard to the Mozufferpore bomb outrage. He also read extracts from Native-English newspapers on the same subject. Referring to a remark in the "Pioneer" of the 7th May to the effect that a wholesale arrest of the acknowledged terrorists in a city or district coupled with an intimation that at the next repetition of the offence, ten of them would be shot for every life sacrified would soon put down the practice, the accused said that the paper recommended a

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The Advocate-General appealed to his Lordship whether the accused was entitled to say that a wholesale slaughter of the innocents had been recommended.

The Judge: It is so difficult to direct the use of language. We should leave it to the accused to exercise his discretion.

After reading extracts from Anglo-Indian newspapers, the accused said the Indian writers considered that these writings were mischievous apart from the intention of the writers, and that the effect of such writings required to be counteracted. What else were they to do? Should they be considered guilty of sedition if they wrote in equally strong terms? He submitted that his article of 12th May was calm and reasonable compared to the attacks made upon them by the Anglo-Indian press. A man was likely to be exasperated by reading all this. It was the Anglo-Indian press that had provoked the controversy, and this fact should be borne in mind in view of the fact that one of the charges against him was that he had promoted feelings of animosity between different communities.

THE INCRIMINATING ARTICLE.

Coming to his article of the 12th May, the accused said that there was a party amongst the people that asked for a share in the administration of this country. That party was in existence even before the National Congress was started. The other party was represented by the defenders of the bureaucracy. The people's party hoped to get what they asked for, and thought that as their cause was righteous, they were bound to succeed. On the other hand, the bureaucracy believed that, if they turned their back on India, the country would be nowhere; that the Indian administration and the British rule in India could only be maintained by themselves; and that if a little portion of power was transferred into other hands, the British Empire would come down like a house of cards. There were thus two opposite beliefs, and in the struggle the people's party, which was in a minority, was helpless. They, however, hoped that truth would prevail in the end. They had on their side some Anglo-Indians and some members of Parliament. They hoped that some day the Radicals would be in a majority in Parliament and then the day would come when their ideas would be accepted by the Governments in England and in India, and India would be an autonomous country. That was the quarrel, and the "Kesari" had since its birth in 1880 taken up the cause of the people's party. The article of the 12th May contained the views of that party. The accused then proceeded to read and explain the article.

The accused had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a. m. on Monday.

THE MILL-HANDS.

The mill-hands employed in several mills in Bombay left work yesterday morning. The mills which had consequently to be closed were: Morarji Goculdas Mills, Sir Dinshah Petit, the Jacob Sassoon, the Western India, the Islam, and the Jam. These six mills employ over eleven thousand men. Some mills could not be started whilst some were closed after the midday recess as the operatives thereof did not resume work in the afternoon. The men peacefully returned home and aver that they will not resume work for some time. The following mills were also partially closed. The Swan, the Currimbhoy, the Mahomedbhoy and the Rehamani Mills.

The beginning was made on Thursday by 1,400 operatives of the Lukhmidas Khimji Mills, but their agent, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, having explained to them the inadvisability of striking they resumed work.

THERE is a general impression that coolies are coming into Ceylon at present in very satisfactory numbers, says the "Times of Ceylon," and we have been at some pains to get the immigration figures sooner than they are usually published. "These show that while there is a fairly steady flow of coolies, there is as yet not sufficient evidence to show that Ceylon recruiting is recovering in any degree the position it occupied a few years ago, before the Straits came into keen competition with us."

## AGA KHAN ESTATE.

### Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Sha, Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Desai continued the cross-examination of Aga Shamsuddin Shah, during the course of which witness said that his father was a truthful and honest man, and a respected member of the family. So also Akbar Shah, but they were not as respected as the Hajar Imam. Moochulsha was not as respected as Akbar Shah and Jangi Shah. Bibi Saheb is the oldest member of the family. She is not respected, but ever since Hassan Ali's death, she has been tolerated. Male members of the family are more respected than female members except Lady Ali Shah. Regarding the Poona houses, witness said he went there every year. He went to Poona for the season. He himself gave charge of his house to Mulla Sana. Witness knew that Moochulshah and Coochukshah gave charge of their houses to Mulla Sana. Every time they went to Poona they occupied the same house. Jangi Shah was murdered in 1896. For nearly five years after that, plaintiff did not ask for a division of the property.

From the beginning of 1897 witness said he had no running account with Moochulshah. Here a cheque was shown to the witness and he said that Moochulshah gave him a cheque in 1897, but he still adhered to his former statement. He was short of hundred rupees on the race-course one day and Moochulshah gave him the cheque. During the time he was talking to his sister about the division of the property he was on the best of terms with her. Afterwards both did not trust each other and the release fell through. If she had agreed to execute the release, he would not have perhaps approached the Aga Khan at all. He had two or three interviews with the Aga Khan, in Bombay and at Yerrowda. It was at the same interview that Jaffer was called by the Aga Khan to give the valuation of the property appropriated by Ali Shah and Aga Khan offered to give witness three houses and rupees forty-thousand.

Questioned as to what convinced witness this was a gift, he said he would take it as such in one or two ways. First it was barred by limitation and secondly if we took an account of the money spent over cash and food allowances, we were liable to be sued for being overpaid. In that case there would be a balance due to His Highness the Aga Khan. He did not include the Hamum Khana property in the schedule to the letters of administration because there was no title deed to the property. After the release he got possession of the three Bombay houses. One is occupied by the witness and second house is occupied by the plaintiff, and the third by Koochukshah and Zenalabuddin's children. He did not accompany Ali Shah on the long tour he had. He was then a boy. He would have known if Shah Bibi got any offerings made to her. He was never in charge of the Dufterkhana. He did not go there nor did he examine the books of account. He was about 8 years old when his father taught him to look upon the Imam for the time being as his Hajar Imam.

He was further questioned as to the religious beliefs taught to him.

Here his Lordship remarked that he would not allow any question to be put as to whether a witness believes or does not believe in the Koran and ruled that questions connected with the details of the religious faith of a witness should not be put. So all questions of religion falling under this head were disallowed by his Lordship.

Continuing witness said that the higher instructions they get as Imami Ismailis should not be disclosed to any outside the religion. Witness said he had not studied the Gnans because he did not know Sindhi. If the Imam wants a successor he would appoint one. His father became an Ashnashari about four or five years before his death. From time to time, he had conversation with Ashnashari Mullahs and eventually became an Ashnashari. Witness did not know what led his father away from the old faith.

Witness was then questioned regarding a book which was alleged to have been written by Jangi Shah. He said he had several reasons to doubt that the book was written by Jangi Shah. The priests who were with him in his later life have concocted it and they must have published the book in the name of his father with a view to get a larger following. His father must have disapproved of the book. Syed Muhamad Tabrizzi was the priest with whom his father came into contract. He was the chief man; other priests were Syed Kasim and Karbelai Karim. Why they wanted a large following when the whole of Persia were Ashnasharis, witness said that some follow one priest and others follow another and the more following you have, the more money you make.

Continuing witness said that his father was a truthful person and would never have said, even if he had turned an Ashnashari, that Shah Hassan Ali, Ali Shah, and the present Aga Khan were all Ashnasharis. Witness said that he must have come to know if his father had written the book. He was living with him. When his house was under reconstruction witness went and lived in a portion of a house occupied by Malek Taj Begum, who was the widow of his eldest brother. Zenalabuddin's allowance was Rs. 350 or 375. Witness then gave his reasons for saying there was no fixed scale of allowances. The sons of Hassan Ali Shah got a larger allowance than his daughters. During Ali Shah's life-time Moochulshah got about Rs. 350 as cash allowance. He did not know of a case in which a member of the family asked for allowance and was refused. It was not true that the house in which Haji Bibi and Moochulshah lived was built for them. It was built by Hassan Ali to see his guests. He did not know it of his own knowledge. Residences provided for the different members of the family were not given as a matter of right. Witness said he had not paid dasoon in money, but he had paid it in kind. He did not say the "Zekv" regularly. It was not said as regularly as the Doowa. Witness said that Rosakhani was performed at Eldon Hall and not at the place where Imams were buried. It was performed there immediately after Hassan Ali's death. Most of the members of the family used to attend Rosakhani. He cannot say all members of the family attended it because the present Aga Khan was irregular in attending it and so also the witness. The younger members of the family going to schools and colleges did not attend it. This year he attended once because the Government House party were coming to see the ceremony. Regarding his father's will, witness said he did not know of it till his father had sailed for Jeddah. He did not know if by Zenalabuddin's death Jangi Shah wanted to revoke the will to provide for the children of Zenalabuddin. His father did not tell him that he wished to make provision for those children. The will was under the custody of Moochoolshah and no one of his children but she went away with him to Jeddah when he left the will with Moochulshah. After he sailed, Moochulshah said that the father of the witness had revoked the will and was going to make a new one on his return. He sailed two years and a bit after the death of Zenalabuddin and if he wanted to make any alteration, he had ample time to do it.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

## POLICE COURT.

### THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE.

IN the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya," of Thana, again appeared to answer a charge of sedition in respect of an article published in his paper on the 5th April. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. M. R. Bodas, Pleader of the High Court, appeared for the accused. Mr. Bodas applied for a postponement on the ground of his having had no time on the previous day to instruct Counsel. Mr. Bowen applied that the charge about the publication of the circular entitled "a grave warning," might be amended by the inclusion of the editorial commenting on the circular, in the same issue, in order to infer the intention of the accused. Mr. Bodas objected to the proposed amendment; if such a procedure were followed, he said, there would be no end to the proceedings. Were the amendment allowed, the defence would have to reconsider their position about not further cross-examining the witnesses, and about not adducing fresh evidence. His Worship held there was no need of amending the charge by the addition of the article in question; the intention of the accused could very well be inferred from the evidence. As to the adjournment, distinct assurance having been given to him that the defence would finish their case and Counsel's address by Saturday, the adjournment was granted.

### HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Ali Ibrahim, an old offender, with having in his possession a bundle of clothes valued at Rs. 25 reasonably suspected to be stolen. The accused was seen going along the Haines Road, at 5 a. m., on Thursday, when he was challenged by the policeman on duty at the corner of the street. The bundle was found under his arm. He could not account for the possession of the clothes, and was thereupon taken into custody. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 18th July.

The Squadron will parade at the Cooperage on Tuesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Marching Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
E. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 18th July.

262.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant:—
Tuesday 21st inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p m.
"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p m.
Practice for Buglers near Skating rink at 8-30 p m.
Wednesday 22nd inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.
Thursday 23rd inst., "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3 15 pm.
Friday 24th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.
263.—It is notified for information that there will be a drill at the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m., on Monday next, the 20th inst., for the Bombay Gymkhana Coy.
264.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.
Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for
YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.
Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.
Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 R. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## FOOTBALL.

### Harwood League.

The first of the return matches in the League fixtures was played yesterday afternoon, between the Royal Scots "B" team and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club. A blazing sun throughout the day gave promise of a clear evening but one was, however, doomed to disappointment, the sky opening just a quarter of an hour before the appointed time for the match. The drizzle continued with occasional breaks, rendering the Cooperage ground very heavy and slippery and this was decidedly unfortunate, for many excellent passes on the part of both the teams were frustrated by the players turning somersaults.

The result of the match was a foregone conclusion, but to most of the spectators it came somewhat as a rude shock that there should be no score during the first forty-five minutes of the game. In fact, the signallers looked capable of holding their own against the Cup-holders, when Fates, in the shape of a free shot, gave the "B" their first point. Once having they succeeded in piercing the defence, the Scots' luck pursued them and a further good haul of three goals was soon made. The civilians tried their best to get on even terms, if not that, at least to retire with a score, but the soldiers gave them no chance.

Despite the broad margin of difference, the game was an excellent one and the spectators, who were present in large numbers, found themselves amply repaid for venturing out in the inclement weather.

The signallers are reorganizing their forces and Redford and Donaldson, two military signallers, played in the inside positions. The Scots, too, had two new men in Ratcliffe (goal) and McConnell (centre-forward). The latter team worked at the ball with their usual deftness. While the Telegraphs have a splendid defence—and Edie had a lion's share of the saves for his side—their forward line, however, has not yet settled down to steady work. They put in one or two bits of brilliant play, but they dilly-dallyed in front of goal a little too much.

The Telegraphs winning the toss elected to defend the old Admiralty House side goal and from the kick off, their territory was immediately invaded and the flags were shot at, but Edie saved. The ball for the next ten minutes was kicking all over the field; then the Scots resumed attack and a volley from Parkes was cleared by the goal-keeper. Pressing, from a neat pass from the left wing, Wright again attempted the flags, but Edie beat him. Keeping on the same ground, a fine shot from the centre-half was again cleared. Soon after, Wright shot for the flags and Edie in saving incurred a corner, which, however, brought no result. The signallers now securing the leather, the right wing made for the opposite end and gained a corner, but their outside-right kicked the ball behind the nets. The Scots were again on Telegraph ground and Wright was dead upon the goal but Edie was always ready for him. A shot from McConnell having been cleared by Edie, the soldiers made a combined attack but the Telegraph defence crowding round their flags, drove the attacks back. Desultory play set in for a few minutes and just as half time was being piped, Parkes had a shot, but Edie saved, and Ross in trying to head it, sent it over the bar. There was no score.

On change of sides, the Scots were again the aggressors and peppered the goal-keeper with repeated missiles. The signallers made a grand effort at retaliation and Donaldson sent a neat shot, but Ratcliffe with his fist sent it above the bar. A corner was secured but no score ensued. After one more call upon Edie, up and down play was witnessed for some time and both the outposts were visited by turns but the defence on either side was very sound. Then the Scots again pressed and Edie saved three times in as many minutes, amidst applause. Shortly a foul was given against the Telegraphs on their ground a few yards from the half-way line and Lakin, with a long shot, lodged the ball in the Telegraph nets. Bent on avenging this disaster, the civilian forwards made a strong attack but were forced to retire. The ball was back again on the Telegraph ground and Ross by an angular shot scored No. 2, the ball passing in a couple inches by the left post. The signallers again breaking through, approached the military flags, but lost a good opening through slackness. Returning back, Ratcliffe saved a dangerous shot. The Scots then taking up the ball Anderson passed to Ross and the latter scored the third goal. The same player added a fourth one immediately afterwards from a pretty centre from Parkes. Score:—

Royal Scots "B" team ................ 4 goals.
Government Telegraphs ............ nil.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "B"

Goal.—Ratcliffe.
Backs.—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs.—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards.—Parkes, Anderson, McConnell, G. Ross, Wright.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal.—Edie.
Backs.—Edwards, (capt.), Nicholas.
Half-backs.—Clarke, Crutchley, Taylor.
Forwards.—Holman, Redford, Cowper, Donaldson, Cahill.

REFEREE.—Mr. G. Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals F. | Goals A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 16 |
| Royal Scots "A" | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 11 |
| Royal G. Artillery | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| Commercial Gymkhana | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Govt. Telegraphs | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| Rovers F. C. | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 |

## CRICKET.

### Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College.

The following will play for A XI on the Bombay Gymkhana ground vs. the Elphinstone College, to-day, 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m.:—Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mr. F. P. West, Mr. R. N. Morris, Mr. R. E. Chrestie, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, Mr. F. J. Clarke, Mr. R. E. Coombs, Lieut. F. W. Townend, Capt. W. M. Turner, and Commdr. D. F. Vines.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

The following players will represent the Parsi Baronet Cricket Club, for the cricket match to be played with the Hindu Gymkhana to-morrow, at 12-15 (S. T.), on the Hindu Gymkhana ground:—Mr. R. P. Merhomji (Captain), Mr. D. C. Daruwala, Mr. D. M. Raja (Sen.), Mr. P. J. Chinoy, Mr. D. C. Mistry, Mr. Limji N. Mehta, Mr. F. P. Masony, Mr. H. F. Mulla, Mr. R. Wadia, Mr. J. D. Antia, Mr. S. F. Madon, Mr. N. P. Engineer, and Mr. B. D. Patakia. Umpire, Mr. J. M. Vajifdar. Scorer, Mr. B. D. Shroff.

R. G. A. COLABA vs. GOVT. TEL. REC. CLUB.

A match was played between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on Thursday the 16th instant, at Colaba, and resulted in a win for the G. T. R. C. by 3 wickets and 4 runs.

R. G. A. COLABA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Turner, b Moore | 69 |
| Br. Bailey, b Sorris | 7 |
| Sgt. Thompson, st Edie, b Sorris | 3 |
| Lt. Griffin, run out | 1 |
| Major Pitman, c Edie, b Sorris | 0 |
| Lt. Blanford, c Leslie, b Taylor | 0 |
| Lt. Corbett, c Townend, b Moore | 10 |
| Gr. Crews, c Taylor, b Moore | 10 |
| Gr. Williams, not out | 17 |
| Br. McGharry, c D'Silva, b Taylor | 4 |
| Br. Heaney, c and b Moore | 2 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 133 |

GOVT. TEL. REC. CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt. Townend, b Turner | 37 |
| Mr H Netcher, c Williams b Heaney | 2 |
| Mr A Moore, c Turner, b Corbett | 28 |
| Mr G Sorris, c Pitman, b Blanford | 10 |
| Mr A Taylor, c Corbett, b Heaney | 19 |
| Mr G Edie, b Blanford | 24 |
| Mr B D'Souza, c Bailey, b Heaney | 0 |
| Mr A D'Silva, not out | 5 |
| Mr J Foregard, not out | 1 |
| Mr C St. Anne } Did not bat | |
| Mr N Leslie } Did not bat | |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 137 |

## GOLF AT NASIK.

Weather during the week has been showery. Fine now (Thursday morning). Links in excellent condition. Club house full for the week-end from Friday 17th July.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
We have much pleasure in announcing that the well-known firm "Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency" of York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, have been favoured with a Diploma by His Excellency Sir George S. Clarke authorizing them to style themselves Cycle and Motor Agents in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This firm has the honour of holding similar Diplomas from His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan, H. E. the Governor of Madras and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The firm has recently obtained the sole Agency for the celebrated "Itala" Cars, Winner of the Pekin to Paris Race, and "Renault" Cars, perhaps the most renowned Car in the World.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Testamentary Suit for dismissal.
11-08 M R Vakil Bai Maneckbai widow vs Bai Jaikose widow in person.
(For dismissal of caveat)
Testamentary Suit for hearing and final disposal.
3-07 Ardeser H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co.
21-07 Captain and V Narbhedas Guru Jaymohundas vs Mahant Charandas M and others Matubhoy J and M.
27-07 Mulji and K Bai Taboobai widow vs Kinji Pitamber Madhavji and Co.
31-07 B M and Romer Bai Mithabai vs Hunsraj Dwarkadas Little and Co.
3-08 Chitnis and M Radhabai widow vs Gajanan Ramrao Mehta and S.
6-08 Little and Co Gitabai and Luxman Hariba vs Kashinath Gunpat Nanu H and Co.
7-08 Kanga and Co R D Sethna vs Damji Moroba Patell Shamrao M and H
10-08 Payne and Co Ramdas Keshovji vs Rai Malibhai widow Bhaishunker K and G.
12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khushal vs Parbhushanker Juggonath Unwalla and P.
(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE M[illegible].)
Summary suits for dismissal under rule 109.
484-08 Dinshaw and D. Bahadurmal Maganmal vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree.
487-08 Dinshaw and D Girdharlal Ganeshram vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagar.
Chamber matters for disposal.
135-06 152-06 and 184-06 Tyabji D and Co Sunderlal Dankinandan vs. Bakhto Mungabai.
754-07—Mulla and M Khunderao Moreshwar vs Adam Aba Patel, Jamsetji R and D.
725-07 Little and Co., A Readymoney and Co. the firm vs. Nasrulla Khan and others Thakurdas and Co.
434-88 Payne and Co. Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed vs. Soni Chaganlal Hurgowandas Khunderoo L and M.
250-05 Dikshit B and S Chotalal Mulchand vs Mulshanker Harriram.
254-05 Payne and Co Hajrabai widow vs Savaldas Kimatram.
Edgelow G W& Co Abdoola Hoosein vs Abdulla Hajibhai Vishram Tyabji D and Co.
Thakurdas and Co In re-Deolan bibi a minor and in re suit no 399-08 Abdul Kader Valad Ebrahim Chewney Captain and V.
Jamsetji R and D Bai Dhankor widow vs Jamnadas Sobharam Madhavji and Co
Mulla and M R A Captain vs Morarji Mohunji Jehangir and S.

Reference for hearing and final disposal.
175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.
14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Keshinath Dowji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.
188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawaterwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.
86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodugres Little and Co.
176 & 221 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and [illegible] Miranda Little and Co.
41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodrigues Little and Co.
204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.
109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkavath Little and Co.
99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.
31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.
26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitte Ardeser H D and Co.
40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.
77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.
183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.
182 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Bajarimal P G A Gabanaji Shevshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co,
12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
605-04. Malvi H M and R Jomaji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.
401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.
For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.
638-06 Payne and Co. Saleraibibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makan and others. P. P. Pavri.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
397-06 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.
Long Causes.
823-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassum vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashey and others Muljee and K.
609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Dinshaw and others. Payne and Co.
345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Imperson.
405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premji vs. Luxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.
(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE [illegible].)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishanker K and G. Commercial Cause.
449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhotoo Nanu and others Daphtary P and D.
738-04. Edgelow G W and Co. E N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D.
693-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.
439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H B Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.
706-07 Shamrao M and H Yesoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.
739-05 Ardeser H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.
415-07 Tyabji D and Co Maibai widow vs Nathoo Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.
104-07 Mulla and M Halimabibi widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie G and P.
297-06. Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao [illegible] and R.

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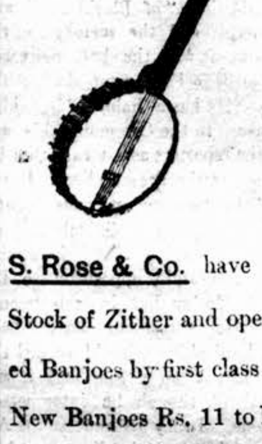
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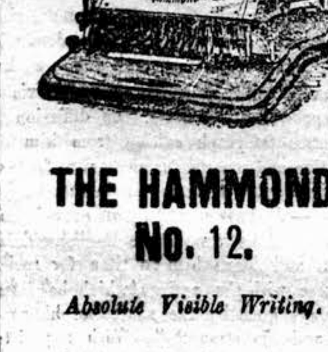

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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**The Bombay Gazette.**

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.


## TRIUMPH OF THE STEAM TURBINE.

It may be confidently stated that if the average man in the street were asked how long a period had elapsed since the turbine had been invented he would say "ten or twelve years," yet is it none the less a fact that the earliest attempt to solve the problem of which we have record was made as long ago as 200 B. C. by one Hero of Alexandria, who devised a machine which contained the germ of the present highly-developed turbine engine. This, however, was merely regarded as a scientific toy, and, if we may judge by the experiences of later inventors, probably brought down ridicule on the head of its maker. Another attempt to introduce Hero's principle was made in 1629 in another form by Giovanni Bianca, who made the steam play on the vanes of a wheel, but here again no practical success followed and the matter was once more dropped. About twenty-five years ago the demand for fast running engines for dynamo-electric machines revived the question, and engineers, who were becoming less nervous as improvements in construction went on, of high speeds of revolution, turned their attention to the design of an ideal rotary engine that could be coupled direct to the dynamo. The Hon. Charles A. Parsons made the matter his life study, with what result is now well known. Preliminary experiments were made in 1884 by him at Gateshead in order to throw light on some of the major difficulties that presented themselves, chief of which was the rate of revolution that would be expedient and possible. The ordinary person would imagine that there would be practically no limit to the number of revolutions that could be obtained with a rotary engine with no reciprocating parts to be started and stopped twice with each completion of the circle, but this is far from being the case. Even with the utmost care in manufacture it is impossible to make the geometrical centre of a shaft the same as the centre of gravity. In 1885 at the Inventions Exhibition there were many who openly scoffed at the idea of a speed of 8,000 revolutions being attained, since spindles of extremely small diameter had failed to exceed 6,000 or 7,000, and it therefore seemed absurd to expect a turbine cylinder of far greater diameter to accomplish it. Accomplished it was, however, by the patient toil of Mr. Parsons, and the difficulties of excessive vibration that had hitherto blocked the way were successfully surmounted until speeds of 12,000 revolutions were attained. In place of fixed bearings Mr. Parsons provided a beautiful mechanical device whereby the shaft was allowed a certain amount of play both up and down and sideways. Every body freely rotating in space revolves round its centre of gravity and not round its geometrical centre, and the solution of the problem lay in the satisfaction of this condition. It will be understood, however, that the very greatest care must be taken to ensure uniformity of quality in the metal used in order to reduce vibration to a minimum.

In 1897 came Mr. Parsons' signal triumph, when the little "Turbinia," an experimental vessel of some 42½ tons displacement and 100 feet length, was sent through the lines at the Diamond Jubilee Review at a speed of 32½ knots, to the astonishment of the naval and shipping world. This dramatic display of the success of the new system sent the Turbine at one bound into the full gaze of the public, both lay and professional, and thenceforward there was not the slightest doubt in the minds of most people of the field that lay open to development. The first commercial success was made with the steamer "King Edward," built to carry passengers on the Clyde, and the greatest credit is due to Captain Williamson the owner, and Messrs. Denny of Dumbarton, the builders, who naturally staked a good deal on the success of the new venture. From the first the "King Edward" was a pronounced and brilliant vindication of their policy, and it has been shown that the vessel can steam much faster and with less coal consumption than her predecessors, and in addition can carry more passengers and costs less to run, owing to the simplicity of her engines and the smaller number of men necessary in the engine-room. She was followed by a rather larger and faster vessel called the "Queen Alexandra," which embodied various improvements suggested by experience. In the meanwhile the Admiralty had not been asleep, and in this they were a striking contrast to some previous boards, which had always viewed with excessive caution such new-fangled ideas as the screw propeller and the breech-loading gun, when these were first brought out. Orders were quickly given that the torpedo-boat-destroyers "Viper" and "Cobra" were to be purchased from Messrs Hawthorn Leslie and Armstrong Whitworth respectively. In the matter of speed there was no longer any room for doubt as to which system was preferable, but on the other hand the question of coal consumption was not so decisively settled. In the Mercantile Marine the question of cost, and in the Navy that of the attainment of the greatest radius of action without recoaling make this a matter of very great importance, so that when these trials demonstrated that at speeds lower than 14 knots the old type of engine gave the better results while at higher speeds the turbine was as undoubtedly superior, it was seen that attention would have to be paid to low-speed efficiency before it could be said that complete victory lay with the turbine. In the natural course of things, however, there was no doubt that the necessary improvement would be made, and from this time it was practically decided that no more reciprocating engines should be fitted in His Majesty's ships.

The Mercantile Marine had all this time been developing the idea with equal success. Naturally to ensure commercial success combined with unprecedented speed in these mammoth vessels it was necessary to proceed with extreme caution, and the best engineering and architectural talent in the country was brought together in order that nothing should be left undone that could contribute to a successful result. After a long time, during which the countless questions relating to the attainment of the greatest speed on the least power were tackled with a skill and patience never before shown, it was announced that turbines were to be used. The ships were to be of about 32,500 tons register and 68,000 horse-power, which was expected to give a sea speed in moderate weather of 25 knots per hour. How splendidly the builders, Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, and Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson of Tyneside, have respectively turned out the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" will be fresh in the minds of our readers, and, after some eight months' working, during which the Cunard Line wisely decided that steady working up of speed rather than a frantic attempt from the outset to attain the maximum should be aimed at, we find that these two ships are almost weekly bettering their own performances, and take it in turn to break the record. Such results cannot fail to stir the national pride of the British nation, which had watched with great dissatisfaction the wresting away of Atlantic superiority by the Germans. It is unfortunate also for our cousins across the North Sea that at the very moment when these twin leviathans were triumphantly justifying their construction articles appeared from the pens of eminent German engineers stating that they were far from successes, and that we had been unduly swift to pin our faith to the new system. It says much for the progressive spirit of our engineers and little for those of the rest of the world that we have been able to secure such a commanding lead in this matter. The successes of the "Dreadnought" over a year ago and quite recently of the huge battle-cruiser "Indomitable," which, if report is to be believed, reached an average speed of 26 knots on trial, with a maximum of 28, and the new ocean destroyers, of which the "Tartar," built by Thornycroft, averaged 35·6 knots, place the matter beyond question, and there is every evidence that further achievements will soon be added to those already recorded.

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

The enormous surplus which is expected in the Post Office accounts lends particular point to an article recently published by Mr. Henniker Heaton, urging a world-wide penny postage. It is ten years since Imperial penny postage was introduced despite the misgivings of Mr. Henry Fowler, the then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that it would entail a daily loss of a thousand pounds. Certainly there seems no indication that there is such a loss and its absence is clearly proved by the introduction of penny postage between England and France and America. Mr. Heaton holds that Imperial penny postage will be quite simple when "the present cloudy system of Finance is put on an intelligible footing." He then proceeds to detail what this cloudy system is, and most decidedly it appears that there is room for large reforms. England pays three shillings a pound to British ships for carrying letters to the United States, while to American and German ships only one shilling and eight pence is paid for the same service. The cost of this preference is said to be fifty thousand pounds a year. An even greater anomaly is given in the case of the carriage of newspapers. While letters pay three shillings a pound newspapers only pay three pence, and the ex-Post Master-General asks "Could anything be more absurd? I defy anyone to tell which bags contain letters and which newspapers. They are thrown into the hold of the ship indiscriminately like bags of potatoes." With the continental mails the case is even worse. Not very long ago letters were charged about five shillings and ten pence half-penny per pound for conveyance through France and Italy and newspapers about a tenth of that rate. Even recently a charge of a penny per letter, or £340 per ton, was made for their conveyance across the Continent—a ridiculously high charge compared with the charge for conveying ordinary goods or bags of newspapers. There were despatched about 3,000,000lbs. weight of letters and 25,000,000lbs. weight of newspapers, periodicals, etc., from the United Kingdom last year. From five to ten times more was paid for the carriage of letters than for newspapers on Continental trains. During 1907 some twelve million letters were sent to France and the reduction to one penny is estimated to produce a loss of twenty-five thousand pounds. This is found by adding up the number of three half-pence; but the sum is not quite so easy, for it is well proved that cheaper rates mean more postage and the increase in this direction is calculated by Mr. Heaton to be such that the loss will be only twenty-five thousand pounds. Working on these lines he reduces the estimated total loss of three hundred thousand pounds of the Post Office to only one hundred thousand pounds in the first year with, of course, yearly decreases as the volume of traffic increases. Where the matter assumes another aspect is when a comparison is made between overseas and English postal work. In 1907 two thousand eight hundred million letters were delivered in the United Kingdom and the increase in recent years has been at the rate of one hundred million yearly. Last year, again, the number of letters sent abroad was seventy millions, which is less than the annual home increase and as such it should not make a very serious drain on the Post Office finances, even were there to be no responsive increase.

LORD DERBY AND THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The new Earl of Derby is such a good fellow that many will be surprised at the reason given for a step he has just taken. We refer to his resignation of the positions of Vice-Chairman of the Lancashire Territorial Army Association and Chairman of the West Lancashire Branch of the Association. The explanation given and, so far as we are aware, without challenge, that he has adopted this course in consequence of Lord Shuttleworth, a Liberal peer of recent creation, having been appointed to succeed the late Earl of Derby as Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. The holder of the office of Lord Lieutenant is "ex-officio" President of the county Territorial Association and it is pointed out that Lord Derby "could scarcely be expected to occupy a subordinate position as Chairman to Lord Shuttleworth." If the party to which Lord Derby belongs had been in power, doubtless he would have been selected for the Lord Lieutenancy, but Mr. Asquith cannot be blamed for nominating a Liberal after the dissatisfaction caused amongst his followers by the choice of the new Duke of Devonshire for the corresponding post in a neighbouring shire. Simultaneously with Lord Derby's retirement Captain the Hon. Richard Molyneux, brother of another great Lancashire Lord, the Earl of Sefton, has resigned the Vice-Chairmanship of the West Lancashire branch of the Territorial Association. In some quarters it is assumed that Captain Molyneux has thus acted out of friendship for Lord Derby, but may there not be another cause? We have heard it suggested that he may think that if a Stanley was not to be the Lord Lieutenant it should have been a Molyneux. And in all probability it would have been a Molyneux but for one little obstacle. When the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed his Government he made Lord Sefton Master of the Horse, and the head of the house of Molyneux continued to fill that office until last year when he left the Administration owing, it was supposed, to disagreement with the policy of the Government of which he was a member. In the past four Earls of Derby and two Earls of Sefton have occupied the position of Lord Lieutenant of the great northern county. Lord Shuttleworth, whose father, a Whitehall official, was made a baronet, sat in the House of Commons as Sir Ughtred Shuttleworth and for the brief space of two months was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India in the short lived Government of 1886. He is not like some of our newer peers without landed possessions, but his 4,200 acres seem beggarly when compared with Lord Derby's 69,000 acres and Lord Sefton's 20,300.

It is probable that the Khyber will be now reopened for caravan traffic, as the Afghans have expressed a desire to exchange escorts, as before, at Tor Kam.

Local Governments are now being consulted regarding the Factory Commission report, and on receipt of their opinions in September next, the Government of India will address a despatch to the Secretary of State regarding legislative measures to follow.

As some misapprehension seems to exist regarding the procedure in the matter of Council reforms, the "Pioneer" states, no scheme has yet been matured. The matter is still in the hands of the Committee of the Viceroy's Council, whose report has yet to be presented to the full Council.

We hear that Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Engineer, B.A., Articled Clerk to Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, Bombay, has just been declared to have passed the Incorporated Accountants' Intermediate Examination held in London in June last. He will, on passing the final examination in December next, be elected an Incorporated Accountant, and will then return to Bombay to practise as an auditor here.

Miss Irene Osgood, of Guilsborough Hall, Northampton, has just published a novel entitled "Servitude." She is anxious to have the opinions of novel-readers of all classes on this work, and is offering three prizes of a total value of £20 for the three best criticisms of her book—long or short, favourable or the reverse,—which may be sent in from her readers, during the next three months.

The Tilak Trial was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury in the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The accused, in taking up the thread of his address to the jury, said his first article in the "Kesari" was not only a reply to the criticisms of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, but also certain suggestions which he considered it to be his duty to make to Government. He read extracts from the Anglo-Indian newspapers with regard to the Muzzufferpore bomb outrage, and commented upon the incriminating article of the 12th May. The Court then adjourned until 11-30 a. m. on Monday.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## THE LORDS' DEBATE ON INDIA.

### The Ministerial Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

The members of the House of Commons who flocked into the gilded chamber on Tuesday, to listen to the debate initiated by Lord Curzon, must have felt a sense of humiliation when they compared the animated scene around and beneath them with the appearance of the ungilded chamber on the occasion of an Indian discussion. Not only were the red benches to the right and to the left of the woolsack filled but there was scarcely a vacant seat in the places allotted to peeresses, while the M. P's. and visitors' galleries were packed. Amongst the "strangers" in the public gallery were not a few Indians while the Prime Minister of Nepal, accompanied by the popular aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State, had a place of honour and was an intent listener. In front of the front were a goodly array of Privy Councillors including the Prime Minister and Sir Antony MacDonnell, not yet entitled to take his seat as a peer. Lord Curzon, whatever criticisms may be passed on the tone of his speech, was in good form but he was a little too long, the report of his remarks extending to nearly four columns of the "Times". Viscount Morley who has a greater gift of compression was only about half as long and the subsequent speakers Lord Cromer, Lord Midleton whose passage-at-arms with the ex-Victory showed that the old feud between these once sworn friends still exists, Lord Ampthill, Lord Courtney and Lord Lamington were comparatively brief. The Indian Minister who, I believe, prefers to be styled Viscount Morley without the addition "of Blackburn" also spoke with energy and the members of the Press Gallery say it was the best delivered speech he has made in Parliament during the past two years. He has a habit of speaking down the House. In the Commons this was a nuisance to the reporters as it meant that his back was turned on the Press Gallery. In the Lords he faced the Pressmen and consequently they heard him without difficulty. Lord Curzon began by saying that his motion had not been put down in opposition to the wishes of Lord Morley but in concurrence with them. He seems to have been surprised that Lord Morley should regard the speech as an attack upon him, but it was critical throughout though he interspersed praise with blame. In his references to Afghanistan he spoke as if he disapproved of the concession to the Ameer of a title "which had never been asked for by or given to his father," and he even went so far as to say that Government by taking Habibullah Khan's consent to the Anglo-Russian Convention for granted and having to wait all this time without hearing from him on the subject, had subjected themselves to a rebuff. For this remark he was taken to task by Lord Midleton, who also objected to Lord Curzon's statement that the Ameer was allowed to dictate the treaty concluded by Sir Louis Dane. Lord Morley seems to have read into Lord Curzon's remarks about Parliamentary interference more than the speaker intended but he has himself partly to blame for the misapprehension, for his language was not perhaps as clear as it might be. What he was chiefly referring to is the trouble given to officials in India by having to prepare material in answer to enquiries made by irresponsible M. P.'s—an old complaint. He was replying to the charge so frequently made that our relations with the Indian population are not now so friendly as they were in the good old days. He showed by reference to books written a hundred years ago that the same sort of things were said then about the unsympathetic character of our countrymen. "What has changed," he went on to say, "is not the character of Englishmen, but the system under which the Englishman works. It is scarcely possible to describe the degree to which the official Englishman in India is the victim of a system more rigid than himself. The increase of population, the enormous rise in the standard of administration, the demands of education, of sanitation, and public works, the spread of railways bringing constant visits from inspectors and officers, the diffusion of the electric telegraph calling from him for information and reports, for answers to fantastic and ignorant questions put in the House Commons—all these constitute an overwhelming burden on the time of the English official in India, and leave him no time for social intercourse with the natives, which has been in the days gone by the source of his confidence and his strength." With regard to the "so-called partition of Bengal" the statement that the object was partly to stir up racial animosity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and partly an attempt on his part to get his own back from the Babus, who opposed some of his measures, he described as a calumny so preposterous that it scarcely seemed worthy of notice. I must pass over his further remarks about partition, including his belated attempt to make poor Lord Ampthill something more than *particeps criminis*, and his strictures in reference to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. Lord Cromer, who followed Viscount Morley, seemed to share the view that it would have been wiser to give Sir Bampfylde an opportunity of withdrawing his resignation. In all other respects Lord Cromer heartily supported Lord Morley's policy, and this was the dominant note of all the other speeches, Lord Ampthill being especially cordial. For some reason Lord Lansdowne did not take part in the debate. Was it because he did not wish to take a line in some respects different from that of Lord Curzon? Whatever the reason, it was curious that a first class debate, and especially one in which Lord Lansdowne was peculiarly competent to participate as an ex-Viceroy, should have ended without a word from the leader of the Opposition.

### THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

The Government is not proceeding with its overloaded programme of legislative measures by leaps and bounds, but it has got its Old Age Pensions Bill through Committee of the House of Commons and it has paved the way for the Education Bill by effecting a *modus vivendi* with the Church of England Training Colleges. Although it has given way on the question of aged married couples who were so harshly treated in the measure as originally presented, and agreed to a sliding scale, the Government have resisted a proposal emanating from the Unionist side to remove the disqualification attaching to the receipt of outdoor relief, a disqualification which penalises the more deserving of the pauper class. The amendment to remove this blot from the Bill was proposed by Mr. Bridgeman the member for Oswestry, and there is no doubt that if ministerialists had been free to vote apart from natural and proper obligations of party loyalty it would have been carried. Mr. Lloyd-George with characteristic adroitness extricated himself from a difficult position. He told the Committee that the additional expense of making the proposed charge would be £2,700,000 and the money was not available. But he consented to meet the wishes of those favourable to the proposal by offering to accept an amendment providing that the disqualification resulting from the acceptance of outdoor relief since the 1st of January 1908 should cease on the 31st of December 1910. Parliament, he argued, would thus be pledged to deal with the problem and it would be made evident that the present restriction is only temporary and will be reconsidered in the light of the forthcoming report of the Poor Law Commission. This mollified the ministerialists and Mr. Bridgeman's amendment was rejected by 257 against 142. Although the opponents of the Licensing Bill are not making so much noise they are working very hard to influence the country against that measure and to give the peers an excuse for rejecting it. In the meantime no member of the Government makes a speech on a political platform without swearing by all his gods that the Ministry will stick to the Bill though the heavens fall. Lord Carrington speaking at a demonstration of 50,000 persons in Manchester last Saturday did not repeat the possibly doubtful statement of his chief that the opposition to the Bill is dying down, but he was equally emphatic as to the intention of the Government. They had, he said, been challenged by the richest and best organised trade in the world, which claimed to have made and unmade Governments and had vainly tried to corrupt a great Church. By their Bill the Government would stand or fall. Does this mean that the Government are going to the country on licensing? I can hardly think that they will run this risk; though it would be a good cry who consider themselves still, and perhaps are, the backbone of the Liberal party though they are not its brains. While Lord Carrington at Manchester was hurling bolts of defiance "at the trade" Mr. Harcourt in another Lancashire town, Heasendale, was declaring that if his support of the Licensing Bill were to lead to his exclusion from political life or his dismissal—is this a hint of an early general election?—he would not budge by a hair's-breadth. He should regard it as the highest honour of his public life to have suffered in such a cause. He would be only meeting the fate of his father. The late Sir William Harcourt lost his seat as member for Derby because of his fierce and uncompromising attitude towards the drink traffic. The weak part of the Bill in the minds of most people is, I think, the fear of its leading to an enormous increase of drinking clubs, which will be worse than public-houses. Sir Robert Anderson, a former distinguished official of Scotland Yard, in a letter to the "Times," expresses his opinion that for every public-house closed by the operation of this Bill low-class clubs will spring up like mushrooms "where drunkenness and gambling will be practically unchecked." And he is so anxious, as the result of his official experience, to lessen the "drink curse," that he would, he says; "condone the confiscation element in the Bill" if he believed it would achieve the benefits its promoters expect from it.

### THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Rumour says that the Honours List, published a week ago, long as it was would have been twice its length if all those whose names were "submitted" had been approved. This is doubtless a gross exaggeration, but it may be that some names were held over until a more convenient season, and this may account for one or two omissions which created some surprise. The interesting announcement is made that Mr. Arthur Acland whose promising political career was cut short by illness, which has since prevented him from returning to Parliament, was offered a peerage but declined, preferring to remain a commoner. Mr. Acland is a man whom Mr. Hugh Cecil Lea, M. P., would be prepared to take to his heart, though whether the former would regard that as a very great compliment is open to doubt. Of course it was not to be expected that the member for East St. Pancras would allow the publication of the Birthday Honours to pass without one of his accustomed tirades, but in his letter to the "Times" on the subject he surpasses himself. "This so-called Honours List is no different to similar ones since December, 1905; indeed, one is getting so attuned to this kind of thing that one ceases to wonder as to the reason why the title was conferred and merely speculates now as to the price paid and whether the ultimate recipient of the cash is the party fund or some member (male or female) of the inner circle of Court life." As the Speaker of the House of Commons observed the other day in another connection, the Government is always fair game and so far as they are concerned they can afford to ignore Mr. Lea's insinuations. But his allusion to the "inner circle of Court life" is a different matter and, in the opinion of some people, ought not to have been passed over without protest, even at the expense of giving Mr. Lea an advertisement and increasing his notoriety.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th June shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 205,930 mds, with an increase of Rs. 26,050 in the earnings.

## THE TROUBLE AT TEHERAN.

### SIR E. GREY KEEPS AN OPEN MIND.

### Active Enquiries.

### FURTHER DETAILS WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

The refugees have left the British Legation at Teheran on receiving assurances that they would be pardoned, except a few who will be exiled.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Lynch, said he had been dealing telegraphically with points which are most urgent in connection with the recent crisis at Teheran. He cannot form an opinion and still less say whether it is necessary to express an opinion on matters connected with the proceedings of the Shah and his officers till we receive full reports.

## ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

### Serious Injuries in a Motor Mishap.

LONDON, JULY 16.

M. Etienne, an ex-member of the French Ministry, has had two ribs broken and received internal injuries in a motoring accident at Alencon.

His wife was also seriously injured.

## THE UNREST IN THE NEAR EAST.

### Turkish Authorities Expelled from Albania.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Further military revolts have taken place at Serres and Neurokop.

The Albanians have expelled the Turkish authorities from Liuma and Ferizovitch and are doing the same at Prishtina.

## BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

### Improvement for Military Officers.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to Sir Seymour King, said he understood that the Bombay Government would shortly submit proposals for improving the position of military officers in the Political Department.

## THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

### Australia Refuses to Join.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Australian Board of Control has finally declined to join in the triangular cricket contest.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

### Early Withdrawal.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Haldane announced that a regiment of cavalry and four battalions of infantry would be withdrawn from South Africa between 7th September next and 6th February 1909.

## BISLEY.

### Harrow Heads the Schools.

LONDON, JULY 17.

At the Bisley meeting, Harrow has won the Ashburton Shield.

England has won the Elcho Shield with a score of 1,689, Scotland being second with 1,673, and Ireland third with 1,600.

## POST OFFICE PROSPERITY.

### An Enormous Surplus.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Post Office Estimates, Mr. Sydney Buxton anticipated a surplus of £3,750,000.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CONVENTION.

### Ratified by the Powers.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Wireless Telegraphy Convention has been ratified by the Powers, with the exception of the United States.

## THE G. I. P. DEBENTURES.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Applicants for the issue of one million sterling 3½ per cent. G. I. P. Railway debentures will only receive about 73 per cent. of the amount applied for.

## PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A case of plague has occurred at Port Said.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

### Marred by Inclement Weather.

### STADIUM ALMOST EMPTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Olympic Games are proceeding under most depressing conditions, amid constant deluges of rain. The huge Stadium is almost empty.

## MILITARY IN DISTURBANCES.

### Their Employment Justified.

### REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The report of the Select Committee on the employment of military in disturbances has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. It justifies the employment of military in certain extreme cases.

## THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

### Arrival of Visitors.

LONDON, JULY 17.

All the principal British guests, including the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Roberts and representatives of General Wolfe's family, have arrived in Quebec, which is already crowded to overflowing with Canadian and American visitors.

The Prince of Wales on board H. M. S. "Indomitable" will arrive on the 22nd instant.

## UNREST IN TURKEY.

### Greek Bands Active.

### YOUNG TURKISH PARTY CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that it is believed that the Greek bands which are now better organized than formerly are acting in concert with the Young Turkish Party, whose propaganda under the banner of Union and Progress has gained a considerable hold on the army and intelligent Moslems.

## THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Your Majesty | 1 |
| Santo Strato | 2 |
| Siberia | 3 |

Ten horses started.

The race was won by two lengths, and a neck separated the second and third.

Betting at the start was :—

100 to 8 Your Majesty.
8 to 1 Santo Strato.
7 to 1 Siberia.

## THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

### A New Boarding-house.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

The Rajah of Jehangirabad, Sir Tassaduq Rasul Khan, has given a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of erecting a boarding-house in connection with the Aligarh College. The Rajah has made a request that the boarding-house be called after Sir John Hewett.

His Honor has graciously accepted the Rajah's proposal.

The Rajah has already given evidence of his interest in Mahomedan education by previous large gifts to the Aligarh College, including Rs. 20,000 to promote Arabic study.

## SIR JOHN HEWETT.

### Arrival at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived here yesterday. A large number of Taluqdars assembled in Lucknow to meet him and take part in the British Indian Association.

## MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.

### RELIEF OF PILGRIMS.

### Protest against the Land Alienation Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 17.

The Moslem Association of Rangoon held an extraordinary general meeting, to collect money for destitute Indian pilgrims in Arabia, when a sum of Rs. 780 was subscribed on the spot. They also formed a committee to collect funds for protesting against the Land Alienation Bill, and to forward a memorial to the Burma Government for the repealing of the plague rules.

THE Government of India's despatch regarding the increased pay for the Telegraph signalling staff goes home by to-day's mail.

MR. H. C. GOWAN officiates as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India, vice Mr. Gubbay proceeding on three months' leave.

## MILL RIOTS AT PAREL.

### Europeans Assaulted.

### POLICE FIRE ON THE MOB.

A number of discontented agitators went round to the different mills on Thursday and persuaded the operatives to go on strike. A few hundreds followed the advice and several mills had to be partially closed. The Agents were soon informed of the situation, who requested the jobbers and mucadams to persuade the men to resume work. Better counsel then prevailed and most of the hands resumed work. No signs of trouble or anxiety were noticed and the mill-hands returned home in peace.

Yesterday morning the authorities scented trouble, and by the close of the afternoon their worst fears were realised.

Early in the morning, when the mills' gates were opened as usual to receive the operatives, the Superintendents and Managers of over a dozen mills found to their surprise and annoyance that the hands did not turn up. Nine mills therefore could not start work and the labourers who were grouped at various places apparently left for their respective homes without creating any disturbance. But this was done with a purpose. They went to the other mills which were working and succeeded in securing a general strike at half time.

At midday, therefore, in the small area of the mill colony—from Fergusson road to Currey road and Chinchpoogly—over twenty thousand hands were on the street and general rowdyism ensued. The police at the Chinchpoogly police chowkey were apprised that the men belonging to the mills in Fergusson Road, including the Lukhmidas Khimjee, Globe, Cresscent, Jamshed, Narayan, Sun, Currimbhoy, Pabani, Britannia, Phœnix, Mahomedbhai, etc., were giving a good deal of trouble and had commenced assaulting Europeans.

Superintendent O'Keeffe, Inspector Fuller and Sub-Inspector Merwanjee Saklatwalla with a body of 50 policemen at once hurried to the scene. But they were received with showers of stones and brick-bats. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Sloane, Superintendent of the Detective service, with another body of policemen hastened to the scene and drove away the mob as far as Worlee. All the mill-hands in that locality showed signs of rowdyism. Every window and glass-shutter of the mills was smashed, and a good deal of damage done to the buildings, time-keeper's office and other furniture.

While the police were driving away the mob in Fergusson road a sowar conveyed the information that the group of the Greaves Cotton Mills were giving serious trouble and that the mill-hands had taken up an offensive attitude. Fergusson road having been cleared, the police returned to De Lisle road.

Messages having been sent to all the responsible officers, most of them had repaired to the scene. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and Captain Potham of the 26th Native Light Cavalry, had also arrived on the spot. Mr. Dastur, Magistrate, then suggested that before the mill hands belonging to those eight mills gave more trouble the work in the mills should be stopped. This suggestion was soon carried out, and the crowd was dispersed with the aid of the Cavalry, a squadron o whom were called to the scene.

A European at this time came panting to the Commissioner of Police in a victoria which was filled with stones and brick-bats, and informed him that Europeans were being indiscriminately assaulted in Currey road and that he was pelted with stones.

The Police Commissioner and other officers hastened to Currey road with a number of policemen. The mob was very defiant there. They soon began to throw stones at the police. They were warned and ordered to disperse, but they were obdurate. One brick-bat just missed Mr. Gell and struck Sub-Inspector Saklavalla on the head causing a nasty wound.

Mr. Setalvad, the Magistrate, who was present on the scene, deemed it necessary to read the Riot Act. In spite of the repeated warnings and best efforts of the police to disperse the mob, the latter persisted in throwing stones at the police and other Europeans. The Commissioner then fired on the mob. Mr. Sloane, who was also stoned, had to follow his superior's lead and the other police officers who carried revolvers did likewise. The crowd then dispersed, the firing having created the desired effect. No lives were lost.

Two Europeans who were chased by the mob and who had to take refuge in a Parsee liquor-shop in Currey road were rescued by the Police.

The police had to fight against heavy odds, and though the British troops were stationed at Byculla and Parel they were not called on the scene, but a small number of the Cavalry were requisitioned and found sufficient to clear the streets. A few arrests were made on the spot. Five men were arrested on the Fergusson road, two on DeLisle road for striking the police, and one in Currey road.

About 7-30 o'clock last night the Police Commissioner motored through the disturbed parts and was accompanied by a squadron of Cavalry.

The cause of the disturbance, as ascertained by the police, was that at half-time when the mill-hands on strike went to other mills who were working as usual and asked them to come out, their request was not countenanced. This enraged the large crowd standing outside the premises, who began throwing stones at the windows, smashing the panes. The fight was practically among the mill-hands. In the meantime when the police went on the scene stones were thrown at them too.

Quiet was soon restored, however, and late at night Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Police Commissioner, visited the disturbed localities as far as the Jacob Circle and returned to head-quarters about midnight after having been satisfied that all was quiet.

Superintendent Nolan was at the Head Police Office to issue orders for the distribution of armed police and the reserve force. Intimation was sent to several Honorary Magistrates to be in readiness in case they were required on the spot in the disturbed area. Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, was at Jacob Circle until late at night.

Perfect quiet prevailed in the City at the time we went to press.

THE Colonial Products Exhibition, to be held at Liverpool, in which Indian merchants have been invited to take part, will be held at Liverpool from the 7th to 19th December next.

IT is generally expected that Major Gordon, who was recenty appointed as Political Agent in the Khyber, will retain that coveted post permanently now that Colonel Ross Keppel has been confirmed as Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" were Surgeon-General Trevor, Sir Arnold White, and Mr. Justice Munro and Mrs. Munro.

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## GOLF AND GOLFERS.

### MATCH VERSUS SCORE PLAY,

BY

ANDREW KIRKALDY.

In this much discussed question of match versus score play, I will most unhesitatingly urge, as I have often done before, the advantages of the former over the latter method of determining the winner in a round of golf. I will also treat of the subject from several standpoints, endeavouring to prove my point in each of them. I have always considered match play, or play by holes, to be the real and actual game. And anything else—whether it be simply the ordinary scoring round, or some of the more complex varieties which have developed from it, such as Bogey, "choice score," or any other whatsoever—I always look upon merely as convenient and necessary variations of the main principles of golf. I think, too, that I am fully justified in holding that opinion when I consider the description of the game from well-authorised source, for these writers generally state something to this effect,—that the point of the game is, not to do the whole round of nine or eighteen holes in the fewest number of strokes, but to get each individual hole in as few strokes as we can; and the winner is he, who has, at the finish, most of the holes to his credit. Accordingly in my contention in favour of the claims of match play, I feel that I have behind me all the best historical traditions of the game. True it is that the competition for the Open Championship is, and always has been, reckoned by stroke play, and not by holes; but I shall take the opportunity here, before I close, of saying a few words upon that subject.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

I would now consider the subject from another point of view, and one which, I feel sure, will be regarded as more important by the player of to-day, and which will appeal to him in a much greater degree,—I mean that if the greater or less amount of enjoyment as a pastime which it is possible to get out of a round of golf. For, after all, that is really what it is, a game, and, as such, something which must necessarily be better or worse from the more or less pleasure that we can derive from it; and so we will now try to see whether that is the case in golf when we play by holes,—no matter whether it be against a single opponent or a three-ball match, or the capital old foursome, we find that there is more pleasure in such a match than when we are engaged in playing a round for score against the whole field in a medal competition, or for some other prize. We will take score play first—giving it the honour, so to speak. You go out to the round, with the very best intentions of playing most carefully and of not throwing away a single shot unnecessarily. You may start all right, and may in all probability also get the first three in four holes, or even all the outward half, in par figures; which gives a good beginning to the card bearing your score; and if you can keep this form up all the round, then of course everything is right, and you will no doubt have enjoyed the playing of it very much indeed. But now how often is this the case? Very seldom, I am afraid, to the great majority of golfers; and I think they would say, if asked that their usual experience is something very different. They may begin their round well, doing a great many of the holes in good figures, but then there comes along one—a single one, no more is required—which will spoil everything. I may be that you get into a troublesome hazard or a series of such, with the result that a seven or eight, or something worse, will make its dreaded appearance on your scoring card. When that has happened, it has considerably lessened your chances of winning the trophy you are competing for, and to succeed you must wipe it out somehow or other before the finish. Accordingly for the next two or three holes you will probably be a little anxious; and then too often instead of threes, fours and fives, which you can secure with no difficulty at all on ordinary days, you find you cannot hole out now in less than nines and sevens. This will of course tend to demoralise you, and you will straightway go from bad to worse, and it will end, in all likelihood, by your tearing up your card. Thus the whole round is quite spoiled by that one very bad hole; and of no avail whatever was all your cautious and careful play that went before it, and as you cannot now have much interest in the holes that remain to be played—having nothing at all at stake in them, they will be done by you very likely in a slack sort of fashion, which itself will do great and infinite harm to your game. The round then must end in a very tame way indeed, and probably you will feel rather disgusted with yourself.

Of course, it may be said that this is a most extreme case, which I have just given, but I feel quite sure that there are a great many golfers indeed, who will readily admit that, with some slight variations it is a very common experience with them on medal days.

INTEREST IN THE GAME.

Now on the other hand, in the playing of a match, for the sake of simplicity, a single, there is far more interest when it is by holes, and the play is far better on the whole. I will readily admit at once that there are occasions also when even a match loses a great deal of its interest, for instance, when one of the two partners is completely outplayed by his opponent, and accordingly the game is all along very much of a one-sided affair; then of course the interest in it is bound to flag. But that is not, I consider, quite a fair test to take, rather let us fancy that you are playing with a partner, whose game is of very much the same strength as your own, no matter what that may be, plus, or scratch, or even heavily handicapped; so long as you two are evenly matched, then, a good game is almost certain to ensue; and it is such a one, I think, that we ought to take, as an example of match, in comparison with score play.

Let us see how the interest fares in a game by holes such as this. If the match goes on well then the interest in it will be kept up till the last hole; for, equally matched as you and your partner are, there will probably never be more than one hole between you all the way round, and one or other will win not far from, if not in, the home green; unless it be even closer than that,—a halved match. It matters not at all although you played during the round one exceptionally bad hole, from hard luck or bad play; because that does not mean in this case the spoiling of the entire round, but only of that one particular hole which of course you will lose, and either your lead will be brought down or your opponent's increased accordingly. And you can then proceed to the next tee, not with the feeling, as in score play, that all your previous effort has been wasted, and that nothing more remains of interest in the round but only that you have lost a hole. As the great difference, from enjoyment's standpoint at any rate, between the two forms of play is, I think, quite apparent, that in the one, by score, a single very bad hole may render useless all other perfectly played ones, and rob much of the round of its interest, while in the match, it is that one hole alone that is spoiled, and the interest in the game can yet go on as before. In fact, in match play, each new hole presents a fresh contest: and you start there afresh, without the incubus of several spoiled strokes. Each hole hangs by its own head—and if you have learned to forget the last badly played hole altogether, you may succeed in gaining the new one.

Then there is another way in which we may regard this subject, though by no means so important as the above, and that is from the point of view of spectators, who may be following. A match played by holes must naturally afford much more interest to them than one, in which the two men are scoring, unless of course they happen to be exceptionally fine players, whose exposition of the game alone is of interest to watch. But in ordinary circumstances, and club members will, I am sure, agree with me in this,—people are less inclined to follow say two, even of their best men, scoring say for a monthly medal, and less still if they are playing against Bogey, than they would be, supposing the players had been engaged, for instance, in the final of a tournament; showing that from the onlooker's point of view, the latter form is that which affords the greater interest. This is not of particular importance, but it shows how the two methods of playing appeal to those outside the actual match.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS.

In conclusion, I will just refer in a word, as I said I would do, to the conditions of play, which have always existed in the Open Championship competitions. Some time ago, a prominent golfing journal in this country invited me, along with a number of others, to state our views regarding this question, and in particular as to whether we thought it advisable that match play should be introduced into it; and I gave my opinion then, to which I still adhere, that such ought to be. I should prefer to see, say two qualifying rounds by score, and then those, as qualified, to fight it out by match play.

When one studies it there is a good deal in Dr. McPherson's "Choice score" system, by which you can select the best score in the successive holes of the two qualifying rounds, and make their total the test score. For in this way, one would play with caution in the first round, as for a medal; and with dash in the second round, in the endeavour to beat the successive scores for the holes in the first round. But, whatever be the plan for the "weeding out" of all except 32 of the competitors, those thus qualified by stroke play should finish the contest by match play—as in the Amateur Golf Championship.

I admit that to score for four consecutive rounds of any of the championship courses is a very thorough and hard test of golf; but still, holding the opinion that I do concerning match play, I think part at least of the competition should be played in that manner. I do not of course mean to assert for a moment that the result of any year's Championship would have been different, had this been the case; because I am sure the really best men have been generally the winners.

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## ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

### THE MIDNAPORE ARMS CASE.

### BENGALI EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

ARREST OF MAKHAN LAL SEN.

Makhan Lal Sen, Head Master, Sonarang National School, Bikrampur, says a Dacca telegram, was arrested and taken to Dacca, on Wednesday last, on suspicion of having in his possession some explosives and chemicals. He was released on bail the same evening.

BAIL REFUSED TO MANICK LAL DEY.

Bail was applied for on behalf of Prabash Chunder Deb, the young Bengali who was arrested yesterday for alleged complicity in the bomb conspiracy, but was refused. It is said that his real name is Manick Lal Dey.

MIDNAPORE ARMS ACT.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Brett and Ryves, a motion was made on behalf of Jogjiban Ghosh, who was convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Midnapore under section 19, clause (e) of the Arms Act and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate, Midnapore, to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside and admit petitioner to bail.

BENGALI LOYALTY.

At the laying of the foundation-stone of the new hospital at Burdwan yesterday the Chairman, Burdwan Municipality, read a statement prepared and signed by forty leading representative residents, which stated that they not only have no sympathy for the dastardly outrage committed elsewhere, but they looked down with the greatest abhorrence on the criminal propaganda advocated by misguided people, which were repugnant to the feelings of all law-abiding people. They desired to use their influence on behalf of order and loyalty.

Sir Andrew Fraser thanked them for the expression of the sentiments, which, he said, he would communicate to the Viceroy.

THE MADRAS ORATOR.

MADRAS, JULY 17.

The further hearing of the case against Ethiraj Surendranath Arya was resumed at the Egmore Police Court to-day.

Inspector Venkateswara Iyer, of the Criminal Investigation Department, in the course of his report on the meeting held on the Beach on 9th March last, stated that perhaps the most objectionable feature of the whole proceedings were speeches made by accused and one Subramania Bharati, about the defiant attitude they had taken in infringing the orders of the Commissioner of Police about music, and exhorting the whole audience to do the same in future whenever there was interference with what they regarded to be their natural rights.

MR. E. B. Powell, Government Pleader, has been granted leave for seven months from the 18th instant, and Mr. J. Adam, Crown Prosecutor, leave for two months from the 6th instant.

THE N. I. steamer "Prinz Regent Luitpold" from Aden arrived at Colombo yesterday (17th)

## STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—"THERE'S A TIME FOR ALL THINGS" (Shakespeare). I have no desire to take part in the battle of the Standard but there seems so much want of knowledge on the subject that a few facts may be of use to those who have but a hazy idea of what all the discussion is about.

The Globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, the meridian of Greenwich being accepted as the starting point and reckonings being made 180° East and 180° West of it.

It takes 24 hours for the Earth to complete its course from West to East as each degree represents four minutes of time.

When means of communication were slow local or sun time was the accepted time, but with the development of steam and electricity this method in civilized countries led to great confusion, and Zone or Standard Time was evolved.

This system has been adopted in Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Herzogovina, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey in Europe: in Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Congo Free State, Natal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, Zululand in Africa: in New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia in Australasia: in Canada and the United States in America: in Japan, Korea, and the Pescadores Islands in Asia; and it means that at 15° East of Greenwich one hour is taken off Greenwich mean time, at 30° two hours, at 45° three hours and so on; the same degrees West being a corresponding time in regard of Greenwich mean time.

At every 15°, therefore, and multiples thereof, true sun time obtains. But to increase the bearings East and West of this true time it is made to apply to 7½° on each side of the 15° lines. Thus 7½° to 22½° East uses 15° time which is one hour in advance of Greenwich, 22 1/2° to 37° uses 30° time which is two hours in advance of Greenwich, and so on. In practice, however, some small modifications are made to suit the frontier lines of countries. France thus keeps Greenwich time and Germany the 15° time, one hour in advance of Greenwich, although portions of French and German territory lie outside the 15° and the 30° zones respectively.

It is evident that at all places midway between the 15° divisions there is just a full hour's difference between the Standard Time of those who take their time from the East Zone and those who take it from the West Zone; but such differences are accepted and understood and lead to no confusion.

In some places to meet local conveniences, and to avoid the use of two Standard times within the same country, a sub-division has been adopted and Cape Colony, for instance, takes its time from 22° 30 mins. East (which runs up the centre of the Colony) and is therefore 1½ hours ahead of Greenwich.

In India we had to adopt a similar procedure or accept two Zone times, and our meridian was taken at 82° 30 mins. E which is just 5 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich. The maximum variation in the areas to which this is applied means that Dibrugarh in the East is 5 mins. behind sun time, and Karachi in the West is 6¾ mins. in advance, thus shewing that just as near as practicable a middle line has been taken for all India.

At a recent Corporation Meeting an opponent of Standard Time asserted that the Indian Standard had not been approved by the Royal Society. This is somewhat misleading, for what the Committee of the Royal Society said was that "a change from Madras Time (which by the way is 5h. 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich)" to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours East of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements: but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the West, and 6 hours in advance of Greenwich in the East of India, would be preferable."

This is an undoubted fact but it would mean, to avoid the extremes complained of we should, along 82½° of longitude—which is now our basis line—have one hour's difference in time immediately on each side of it. It must be remembered that India is pear shaped and that any zone system which made division below 17° latitude would give two zone times in a tract of country whose maximum variation of time is only some 24 minutes. It is not to be wondered at under all the circumstances, that this two zone system was not entertained in India.

The same speaker I have referred to expressed doubt as to whether in any other country Standard time had been introduced in such large "areas" as was done in India, and enquired whether even America had dreamt of introducing Standard time except in restricted "areas." Of course the formation and extent of the various countries must not be overlooked in this connection. The following are a few examples of the maximum differences between East and West.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| England—Dover and Lands End— | 30 | minutes. |
| Spain ... ... ... ... ... | 52 | " |
| France ... ... ... ... ... | 52 | " |
| Germany ... ... ... ... ... | 66 | " |
| United States which covers some 60° or 240 minutes of time is divided into zones of... ... ... | 60 | " |
| Canada which covers some 80° or 320 minutes of time is divided into zones of ... ... ... ... | 60 | " |
| India from Dibrugarh to Karachi ... | 113 | " |

The following are some of the maximum errors between sun time and Standard time.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India—Karachi | 62 minutes in advance. | |
| Canada—Ontario by special Act to meet its frontier lines keeps the Standard of 75° up to 47° ... ... ... | 48 | " " |
| India—Bombay ... ... | 39 | " " |
| Spain—Cape Finisterre ... | 38 | " " |
| Germany—Lengwy ... ... | 37 | " " |

Detroit in Michigan was, I believe, one of the last places in the United States to change from local to standard time. The Detroit river separates it from Windsor in the Province of Ontario, and it is slightly to the East of that place. Windsor is under the 75° rule, Detroit under the 90° rule: so when it is noon at Windsor it is 11 hours at Detroit which is to the East of it!! Throughout the United States the 15° basis is adopted and one changes ones watch three hours, an hour at a time, on the journey from New York to Frisco.

I am afraid I have already unduly encroached on your space. But I will conclude by pointing out that our old friend the Sun-dial gives local time correctly only at two moments in each year, and that its error sometimes exceeds a quarter of an hour in each direction. And that Poona, whose true sun time is four minutes in advance of ours, after using Madras time for a quarter of a century has now gone onto Standard Time. *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* Let us hope "there's a gude time coming."—Yours, &c.

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Bombay, 16th July.

A RESOLUTION of Government in the Judicial Department says: The name of the Southern Maratha Railway Company, Limited, having been changed to "The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, Limited," the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Superintendent of Police in charge of the sections of the G. I. P. Railway and of the sections of the Railway hitherto known as the Southern Maratha Railway which lie within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, should be designated "The Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways."

## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 3, PARIS, JULY 4.

### WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The official celebration of the King's Birthday took place on June 26. Peerages have been conferred on Sir A. MacDonnell, Mr. G. Whiteley, Sir A. Holden, and Mr. J. W. Philipps, M.P.; and baronetcies on Mr. Kearley, M.P.; Sir J. F. Leese, M.P.; Mr. Perks, M.P.; Mr. F. Layland-Barratt, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Roberts, M.P.; Sir T Lauder-Brunton; Dr. Cheyne; Mr. C.M. Warmington, K.C.; Mr. J. B. Robinson, Mr. T. Borthwick, and the Lord Mayor. A number of knighthoods and companionships have also been bestowed.—The King and Queen spent the week-end with Lord and Lady Pembroke at Wilton-house, Salisbury.—On Monday their Majesties attended a display given at the Queen's-hall by the Happy Evenings Associations.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the International Horse Show on Saturday, the closing day, and on Monday arrived at Alnwick on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland. On Wednesday they visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Newcastle.—The Khedive left London on Sunday for Paris.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden arrived in London on Tuesday.

ART.—The Holland picture sale, which ended at Christie's on Monday, realized £138,118. Turner's "Mortlake Terrace" brought 12,600 guineas.

Darwin-Wallace Celebration.—The 50th anniversary of the joint communication by Darwin and Wallace on natural selection was celebrated on Wednesday by a meeting of the Linnean Society. Dr. Wallace and Sir Joseph Hooker took part.

Dominion Day was celebrated on Wednesday by a banquet at the Franco-British Exhibition, Lord Strathcona presiding.

Ecclesiastical.—The International Congregational Council is meeting in Edinburgh.—Meetings of the English Church Union, the Churchmen's Union, the Anglican and Foreign Church Society, and the Society in support of Bishop Blyth's work in Palestine have been held in London.—A missionary meeting was held on Monday in the Guildhall. The Duke of Connaught reviewed on Saturday in Hyde Park over 7,000 members of the Church Lads' Brigade.—The Archbishop of the West Indies in the Church House last week described Jamaica's recovery after the earthquake.—The Bishop of Winchester has received £710 to provide him with a motor-car.

Education.—The President of the Board of Education has arranged a temporary "modus vivendi" with the Church of England Training Colleges, under which only half the vacant places this year will be subject to the conscience clause.—Mr. A. H. D. Acland presided, and Sir E. Grey spoke on Wednesday at the British and Foreign School Society's centenary meeting.

Law.—The Court of Appeal, reversing Mr. Justice Eve's judgment, has decided that a certain legacy has not been forfeited by the legatee's marrying a non-Jew.—The Court has also reversed a judgment in favour of fishermen who claimed a right, disputed by Lord Chesterfield, to fish in the Wye.—Mr. K. Sievier stands charged with attempting to obtain £5,000 from Mr. J. B. Joel by proposing to abstain from publishing libels on him.

Lord Dudley, Governor-General of Australia, was entertained on Monday at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Crewe presiding.

London.—Crosby Hall is to be re-erected on Moore's-garden, Chelsea-embankment.—The London General Omnibus Company and the Road Car Company are amalgamating.

Naval and Military.—The Home Fleet has been mobilized for manœuvres, in which 270 warships will be exercised under Lord Charles Beresford's command. No Press correspondents are allowed on board.—Sir Ian Hamilton is expected to succeed Sir C. Douglas as Adjutant-General to the forces in February.—The Court-martial on Major de Vernon has ended, but the result is not yet announced.

Pageants.—The Chelsea and Winchester Pageants were opened on June 25.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on June 25 the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. On the 29th the treatment of sailors in the matter of old-age pensions was discussed. On the 30th Lord Curzon initiated a debate on the Indian situation, and Lord Morley of Blackburn replied.—In the House of Commons on the 25th the case of the Vatersay crofters was discussed. On the 26th the Tobacco Growing (Scotland) Bill and the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill were read a third time. The Old-Age Pensions Bill has now passed through Committee after closure.—The Committee on the Hop Industry has rejected the proposed duty on imported hops.—The Committee on the Daylight Bill recommends an alternative plan.

The Revenue for the past quarter was £30,312,612—less than that of the corresponding period last year by £2,337,388.

Licensing Bill.—Mr. Balfour spoke in the Albert-hall last week against the Licensing Bill.

Lord Loreburn denies that he intends to resign the Lord Chancellorship, and Mr. Haldane that he will quit the War Office while his task is unfinished.

Sporting.—In county cricket last week Lancashire beat Somerset by 385 runs and Warwickshire beat Derbyshire by ten wickets; while Essex drew with Middlesex, Worcestershire with Kent, Gloucestershire with Sussex, and Notts with Yorkshire. This week Hants beat Sussex, Yorkshire beat Somerset, Gloucestershire beat Northamptonshire, Kent beat Leicestershire, Derbyshire beat Essex, and Lancashire beat Notts. Surrey drew with Warwickshire. J. H. Taylor won the open golf championship of France with a score of 300, Massy and G. H. Mayo scoring 304. Mr. Balfour on Saturday opened a new course at Folkestone.—England beat Ireland at polo on Saturday in the match for the Patriotic Cup, and Cambridge beat Oxford in the University match on Monday.—Mr. M. Holbein swam 50 miles in the Thames on Tuesday.—Henley Regatta opened on Tuesday with ten heats.

Wills.—Miss R. C. Ogilvie, of Bath, about £50,000 among six religious societies. Wakefield diocese receives over £100,000 under Mr. C. R. Sanderson's will.

Woman Suffrage.—The Premier having refused to see a suffrage deputation on Tuesday afternoon, the suffragists attempted to make a demonstration that evening, and succeeded in gathering a great crowd and creating a good deal of disorder. Two women who broke Mr. Asquith's windows have been sent to prison for two months, and 26 others have gone to prison rather than find sureties for good behaviour.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The revenue of the Common-wealth for the year ended June 30, was £18,914,000, an increase of over £2,000,000.—The High Court has decided that the Federal Parliament's enforcement of wage conditions by Excise duties is "ultra vires."

Canada.—The Government is considering representations made by Germany to the Imperial Government regarding the Franco-Canadian Treaty.—Daily rehearsals for the Quebec pageant are being held.

New Zealand.—Parliament was opened on Monday. The Governor described the condition of the finances as satisfactory, and announced various legislative proposals. The Premier says that Parlia-

ment must either pass a measure to ensure the stoppage of strikes, or consider whether there is any use in keeping the Arbitration Act on the Statute-book.

South Africa.—The Orange River Colony Assembly has voted pensions to Mr. Steyn and Mr. Reitz.—The Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Merriman and the Opposition leader have telegraphed to the Australian Federal Premier that Victoria's attitude on the importation of fodder may lead to reprisals—Mr. Merriman anticipates a deficiency of £901,000 in the coming year. He proposes to extend the income-tax to all incomes above £50, suspend the Sinking Fund, reduce salaries, and impose a variety of stamp duties.—The Natal Assembly has agreed to the resolutions for South African union.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Democratic "Platform" likely to be adopted is outlined by our correspondent.

The New York Recount has confirmed Mr. McClellan's election to the mayoralty.

A Building 900 feet high is to be erected in New York.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—Prince Ferdinand opened the new Sobranye on Sunday.

China.—A College has been established to train Chinese for the Martinique Custom Service.—The American Minister has visited the Dalai Lama at Wutaishan.—Our Pekin Correspondent calls attention to the continued smuggling of morphia into China.

Egypt.—The editor of the "Lewa" is charged with falsely reporting a massacre of prisoners.

France.—The Chamber has voted the cost of the President's visit to Russia by 489 to 62.—The Senate has passed the Bill, amended, for the State purchase of the Western Railway.—A feminist congress has been held in Paris.—The Government has approved the proposal of an international congress on the treatment of Africans.—The Government has abandoned the Bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

Germany.—The Government is preparing the Reichstag for the favourable consideration of increased taxation.—The Government is being urged to negotiate for an extension of the time-limit fixed by the new English patent law, and to adopt retaliatory measures.—Prince Euleburg's trial began on Monday.—Count Zeppelin in his new airship made a long flight on Wednesday over parts of Switzerland.

Persia.—The Shah has dissolved Parliament and ordered fresh elections three months hence. The country is under martial law. Further arrests, executions, and looting are reported.—The British Legation is closely watched by Cossacks. The British representative in Teheran has protested against this; and the Shah has protested against our sheltering refugees.

Russia.—The Council of the Empire has voted the four battleships refused by the Duma.

Spain—Two bombs exploded on Saturday in Barcelona. A policeman was killed.

Turkey.—It is said that the commanders on the Persian frontier have been ordered to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory.

Obituary.—Sir E. Malet, Sir E. Bewley, Sir A. Havelock, Mr. W. J. Evelyn, Mr. M. Colnaghi, Mr. H. Cecil Moore, Mr. James Reid, the Rev. G. Goodman, Lieut.-Colonel Hippisley, Father E. Vaughan.—"Times".

## LORD CURZON AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### Hard Work in India.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston presided on June 24 at the 19th annual dinner of his Majesty's Civil Service at the Hotel Cecil. Sir George Murray (Secretary to the Treasury) was vice-chairman, and among those present were Count de Lalaing (Belgian Minister), Sir M. de Bunsen (Ambassador at Madrid), Sir F. Hopwood, Admiral Sir A. Moore, Sir S. K. McDonnell, Lord Sanderson, Sir P. Sanderson, General Sir W. Nicholson, Sir E. Ward, Sir E. Clarke, Messrs. H. Babington-Smith, W. Pember Reeves, R. Chalmers, and Colonel H. Yorke.

Mr. R. C. Chalmers (chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue) proposed "The Imperial Forces," to which Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore and Sir William G. Nicholson responded. Sir Arthur Moore pleaded that when matters connected with the Navy were discussed personalities should be avoided. The naval service depended on "personnel" and material, and "personnel" came first. If we were to maintain our supremacy of the seas we must spend money.

Lord Curzon, in proposing the Civil Service, said that he felt that none of his predecessors in the chair had more right than himself to speak of the Civil Service in terms both of confidence and of gratitude. Before he went to India he had the honour of serving in two public offices in this country—the India Office and the Foreign Office. Then he went for nearly seven years to be the head of the greatest external branch of the Civil Service in the Empire. He said that not because they were abler men, but because they conducted their work in conditions peculiar to India. Those who belonged to the Civil Service at home were silent authors of much of the policy for which others obtained the credit. In India, on the contrary, the Civil Service was and instrument wielding powers and functions in many cases exceeding those of Emperors and Kings, and conducting their work in the full glare of publicity, exposed to frequent calumny, and, as recent events had shown, to not infrequent personal risk. (Hear, hear.) They in England had every right to be proud of the work being done by their fellow countrymen and fellow Civil servants in that part of the Empire, and if they ever heard that the Civil Service in India was losing its interest in its work, or that its sympathies with the native population were less warm, he prayed them not to believe it. The Indian Civil Service stood as high as ever it had. The only difference which he knew between the present situation and that which they had known in previous years was that the burden of work in India was becoming more oppressive. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Civil Service were deserving of the gratitude of the country to an extent imperfectly apprehended by public opinion. The Civil Service in England must be an instrument designed by providence and the British Constitution to save this country from the devastating effects that would otherwise be produced by the reign of amateurs. (Hear hear. If the Civil Service of this country was as powerful as he had pictured it had never carried its power to the pitch of being a danger to the State. We had never had in this country and were not likely to have, that of which they heard complaint in some countries abroad, namely, the existence of a bureaucracy. Greatness had been thrust upon the members of the Civil Service in spite of their modesty, and they presented a spectacle which was the admiration of every other country, namely, that of a great service which was indifferent to place, impervious to bribes, and animated only by the simple ambition of doing its duty. (Loud cheers).

The vice-chairman responded, after which Sir F. J. S. Hopwood proposed the health of the guests, to which toast the Belgian Minister and Mr. R. A. Robinson (chairman of the London County Council) replied. Sir M. de Bunsen proposed the health of the chairman.

## MR. SIEVIER AT BOW STREET.

### Charge of Blackmail.

### STORY OF A DEMAND FOR £5,000.

### BAIL REFUSED.

London, June 29.

A series of extraordinary scenes occurred at Bow-street Police Court to-day culminating in something approaching a free fight within the precincts of the court, when Mr. Robert S. Sievier, the editor of the "Winning Post," and a racehorse owner, appeared in the dock to answer the charges which had been brought against him by Mr. J. B. Joel, the South African mining magnate, who is also an owner of racehorses.

Mr. Sievier stands charged with :—

Threatening to publish defamatory matter concerning Mr. J. B. Joel for the purpose of extorting a sum of £5,000, and promising to abstain from publishing defamatory matter concerning Mr. Joel for the purpose of extorting £5,000.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Mr. R. D. Muir.

A crowd of several hundreds, in the main composed of racing men, struggled to get to the Extradition Court, where the case was heard, and those nearest were hurled back by the police. In the result a large number of Press men representing important journals were prevented from gaining admittance to the court.

At the close of the day's proceeding, at his counsel's request, Mr. Sievier was allowed to pay fo a cab to take him to Brixton Prison. As the cab drove off Mr. Sievier was loudly cheered by the crowd, which had remained to witness his departure.

COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

OUTLINE OF THE ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS.

In opening the case Mr. Gill said that in 1904 prisoner started a paper called the "Winning Post," which in 1906 was turned into a limited company. Speaking generally, from the time that paper was started Mr. J. B. Joel and the members of his family had been subjected to a series of most violent attacks in the form of libel right down to the present time.

Certain pictures had also appeared in the paper, and it was obvious to anyone who had any knowledge of what was taking place that they were libel published with the object of extorting money, although Mr. Joel had never any dealing of any sort or kind with the prisoner. The first incident that was proposed to be given in evidence a few weeks ago, when the prisoner spoke to Mr. Albert Bendon, an owner of racehorses. He told him that he was in want of money, and the inquiries of the prosecution seemed to justify the statement. The prisoner asked Mr. Bendon to go to Mr. Joel and ask him if he would lend him £2,000 in return for an acceptance for the money and 5,000 shares in the "Winning Post" as security.

Mr. Sievier, counsel went on, added that if Mr. Joel would lend him money under those conditions, he would abstain, in consideration of the loan, from mentioning the name of Mr. Joel or any member of his family in any unpleasant way in the "Winning Post."

ANXIOUS TO GET THE MONEY.

Mr. Bendon learnt that Mr. Joel would do this if Mr. Sievier would give him his undertaking in writing to abstain from attacking him in the future. Mr. Bendon told Mr. Sievier this, and the prisoner was very anxious to get the money, but Mr. Bendon suggested that Mr. Mills knew more about the matter.

Accordingly, prisoner spoke to Mr. Mills with a view to carrying out the arrangement.

On the 20th Mr. Mills saw Mr. Joel, and had a conversation with him, but Mr. Sieiver, since the matter was first broached, had lost heavily to the Ring, and instructed Mr. Mills to say that he would not accept £2,000.

Mr. Joel remarked that things were becoming intolerable, that the attacks were making his life intolerable and his wife ill, and asked Mr. Mills to asceatain what was the least sum Mr. Sievier would take.

Mr. Sievier, on the telephone, said the lowest sum he would take to abstain from further attacks was £5,000. This he confirmed the next morning, when he saw Mr. Mills, by appointment. He added that if he got £5,000 he would give Mr. Joel a letter plomising not to molest him again.

Mr. Mills according telephoned to Mr. Joel, who replied that the sum of £5,000 was rediculous after the previous offer, but saying that he would let him have £2,500. This was repeated to Mr. Sievier, but the latter said he would not take a shilling less than £5,000.

THREAT OF "HOT STUFF."

Mr. Sievier said, Mr. Gill added: "Tell him also, if I don't get it, I shall put in the paper this week some hot stuff, including a copy of the warrant for his arrest in 1884."

"Now, of course," commented Mr. Gill, "every blackmailer possesses himself of his stock in trade, so Sievier, whether by searching at the British Museum or however else, had possessed himself of knowledge published in the "Police Gazette" about a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Joel. It is true it was twenty-four years ago, but that is a consideration which does not appeal to the mind of a blackmailer, and it is true also that the warrant had been withdrawn twenty years before, but that also to a blackmailer was of no importance."

Mr. Mills, counsel proceeded, repeated to Mr. Joel what the prisoner had said, asked him to wire his decision to Newbury.

From the Newbury a telegram was sent on the 24th, at 12-25 addressed to Mr. Joel, c/o Barnato:—

"You must give your decisions to-day Absolutely.—Reply Mills, Weighing Room, Newbury."

The explanation of that was because the paper was going to press the next day, and if he was to be bought off the decision must be arrived at immediately.

The telegram was received by Mr. Joel and his answer was in these terms.—

"Charlie Mills, Weighing Room, Newbury.—Wire received. £5,000 ridiculous after offering to accept £2,000 to settle the business. Would do half if he will give letter."

Mills had arranged to meet Sievier on his return to town from Newbury at the Victoria Club.

In the evening continued Mr. Gill, Mills telephoned Mr. Joel from the Victoria Club, Sievier being with him. Mills said that Sievier would not take less than £5,000 could be treated as a loan. The rest would be dead money.

Mr Joel asked: "Will he give me a letter promising not to attack me again? Mills replied, he does not want now to give you a letter" Mr. Joel added "I can trust you, I can't trust him. If you don't get a letter I will not pay anything."

Eventually an appointment was made for the following evening. The prisoner after coming out of the telephone box, arranged to meet Mills at Regent street on the following day. He went there and the prisoner gave him a bill and a letter which he had prepared. He was apparently so anxious to possess himself of money that at that stage he asked Mills to let him have £1,000, saying he was in great straits, and had given cheques which he had not provided for. Mills drew a cheque for £1,000 payable to the prisoner order on his own bank and handed it to prisoner.

With the letter and bill Sievier, said counsel, also gave Mills the copy of the advertisement from the "Police Gazette" twenty-four years old, so that he might make Joel realise the nature of the information he had in his possession.

He also gave Mills a woodcut, and told him to let Mr. Joel know that if he did not pay the money the woodcut would be published, showing Mr. Joel between two murderers. Mills saw Mr. Joel, and produced the bill and the letter, which were in Sievier's handwriting and bore the date June 25, 1908.

Mr. Joel was to pay £2,500 to Mr. C. A. Mills or order, and £2,500 twelve months after date to Mr. Sievier, at the National and Provincial Bank, Savoy Branch.

TEXT OF LETTER.

The letter was in these terms, on "Winning Post" paper :—

15, Essex-street, Strand,
"June 25, 1908.

"Dear Charlie,—Many thanks for the money which I will repay as agreed. I ought not to be pressed for the ready but I have not had a winning week for a long time.

"With respect to our conversation about J. B. Joel and your request that I might now leave his name out of the paper you may take it from me I have now done with the subject except in the ordinary way of referring to his horses when they are running I have said all that can be said. I am glad you did not ask me to leave him alone earlier.

"If it is any pleasure to you to know I have compteted my remarks regarding him and if you wish show him this letter.

"Again expressing my obligations to you, yours sincerely.

"R. S. Sievier."

Mr. Joel on reading the letter said "He does not say he will not molest me in the future, or attack me again," and Mills said he would ask the prisoner.

Accordingly Mills went to meet Sievier outside a house in Oxford-street, and showed him the letter pointing out there was not the definite statement in it that Mr. Joel wanted. Sievier at first objected, but agreed afterwards to alter the letter, and offered to meet Mills in twenty minutes at the Victoria Club.

When he did this the letter had the sentences. "And I will not, as you say, molest him again."

Sievier wanted the money at once, and Mills remarked: "There is £600 you have owed me for a long time."

The prisoner offered to repay this with the £1,000 he had borrowed, and Mills wrote on a sheet of notepaper a cheque for £3,400, on the London and South-Western Bank, stamped it, and wrote a note to his bankers apologising for drawing the cheque in that way. Sievier having obtained the cheque left, and Mr. Mills returned to Mr. Joel and handed him the letter.

WARRANT APPLIED FOR.

These proceedings made it late on Thursday night, but on Friday steps were taken to corroborate the facts, and on Saturday the warrant was applied for.

It was necessary that Mr. Sievier's letter should get into the hands of the prosecution before he or anyone at his instructions had an opportunity of obtaining possession of it; so when Mr. Drew arrested the accused he spoke to Mr. Mills, who throughout the matter had acted from the point of view of good feeling to Mr. Joel and his family and Mr. Mills at once told where the letter was. He came with Mr. Drew and made the fullest possible statement.

Mr. Charles Mills, a commission agent, entered the witness-box, and was examined by Mr. Gill. He said that some four or five weeks ago Mr. Bendon spoke to him about a loan for £2,000 which Mr. Sievier was endeavouring to procure from Mr. Joel. As the result of a conversation which witness had with prisoner, he then took up the transaction. He rang up Mr. Joel on the telephone, and eventually, by appointment, went to Mr. Joel's house, 34, Grosvenor-square, on the evening of Tuesday last. After seeing Mr. Joel he telephoned to Mr. Sievier at the offices of the "Winning Post," saying: "Mr. Joel has seen me. He said he was sick to death of these articles in the 'Winning Post every week, that his wife's nerves were quite broken, and that he would like to settle the whole thing, and that if I could do it for him he would consider it as a very great favour, but that he would like to settle it for as little as possible."

What did Sievier say?—He said, "Yes, £5,000."

JOEL'S RECEPTION OF OFFER.

What did he say he would do for that £5,000?—That he would leave Mr. Joel out of the paper in the future. Then I made an appointment meet Sievier at 10·45 next morning at Regent-street. When I saw him next day he said he was prepared to leave Mr. Joel's name out of the paper if he received £5,000.

Was anything said as to what protection Mr. Joel was to have?—Not then. I rang up Mr. Joel, Sievier being with me in the telephone-box. I told Mr. Joel over telephone that I had seem Sievier, and that he was agreeable to do as Mr. Joel suggested for £5,000. Mr. Joel replied "Ridiculous! I would not think of giving that amount." I replied, "Sievier will not take a shilling less. Think matters over, and let me know later."

Was anything said as to what would happen if the money was not paid?—Sievier told me to say to Joel that if he did not do this there would be some very hot stuff in the paper that week.

Was anything said about a warrant?—Yes. Sievier said he had got a copy of the warrant that was granted for Mr. Joel's arrest in Johannesburg in 1884, which he was going to put in the paper with a photo of Mr. Joel, taken at the time between two murderers.

What did Mr. Joel then say about the £5,000?—That it was ridiculous, and that he would not think of it.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that Sievier suggested that he should wire Mr. Joel: "It is imperative that the business should be finished to-day absolutely."

Mr. Gill: Did he say why it was imperative that the business should be finished that day?—Because if it were not it was going into the paper.

IN THE TELEPHONE BOX.

After a few ineffectual attempts, Mr. Mills got into communication with Mr. Joel, and added: "I went into the telephone box, Sievier being with me the whole of the time I was having my conversation with Mr. Joel. He could hear what I said and I repeated to him what Mr. Joel said. Mr. Sievier at first objected to giving the letter, but afterwards said he would Mr. Joel said, "All right. Come round to my place at six o'clock this evening, and if everything is in order I will give you a cheque for £5,000."

Continuing his account of what occurred. Mr. Mills said Mr. Sievier then told him that he was hard pressed for ready money, and asked for some and Mr. Mills gave him a cheque for £1,000 in respect of Mr. Joel's £5,000. He met Mr. Sievier by appointment the next morning in Regent street, when Mr. Sievier produced the letter and the bill.

Did Mr. Sievier give you a copy of the advertised ment of the warrant in the "Police Gazette" He said I was at liberty to show it to Mr. Joel.

Did he show you a woodcut likeness of Mr. Joel?—Yes. One taken at the age of nineteen. Sievier said he intended to put it in that week's issue of the "Winning Post."

How?—Between two murderers. (On hearing this reply Mr. Sievier seemed amused, and laughed aloud).

Mr. Mills, continuing, said he went to the races that day, and in the evening on his return kept an appointment with Mr. Sievier at New Oxford-street.

Did you drive to Mr. Joel's house and show him the letter, the bill, and the "Police Gazette" advertisement?—Yes, I did. Mr. Joel read the letter.

Did he point out an omission in it which you afterwards mentioned to Mr. Sievier?—Yes. I took the letter away, and met Sievier in New Oxford-street. I said to him, "Mr. Joel has given me a cheque for £5,000 under protest, as he wished a line to be added on the top of the second page saying that you will not molest him any more" Mr. Sievier said he would not put in that line but afterwards he alter his mind and took the letter away. Later we met in the hall of Victoria Club, and Mr. Sievier gave me the letter as it is now, with the line written in.

Did he say anything about the £5,000?—He said he would like the balance. I said I should have to write a cheque out on a blank piece of paper, as I had not my cheque-book with me. I told him that as he had owed me £600 for some years I had better deduct that amount, and he said, "Certainly." Then I gave him a cheque for £3,400. And has that cheque for £3,400, and the cheque for £1,000 which you had previously given him, been cleared at the bank?—Yes.

When did you next see Mr. Sievier?—At Sandown Races on Saturday.

Did he speak to you?—He said he had heard that Mr. Joel had been heard to say, "I have got him. He said to me, "What do you think?" I said—"I don't believe it. Shortly afterwards Chief-inspector Drew spoke to me. Later I went with Mr. Drew to my house and handed him the letter.

It was arranged that the cross-examination of Mr. Mills by Mr. Muir should be postponed until the next hearing.

Mr. Muir asked that Mr. Sievier might be allowed out on bail. The magistrate said he would like to have the opinion of Chief-inspector Drew.—Mr. Drew: I shall certainly oppose bail in this case.

Mr. Muir: Do you say that Mr. Sievier will not turn up?—Mr. Drew: Yes, I don't believe he would.

Mr. Muir (to the magistrate): There is absolutely no ground for that remark.

The Magistrate: I shall not allow bail now, although I do not say that I shall not be prepared to do so later on.

The prisoner was remanded in custody for eight days until next Tuesday.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

### Tragic Prelude to the Fourth.

### FIREWORKS STORE EXPLOSION.

New York, July 3.

A terrible explosion of fireworks, which brought instant death to six young men and one boy, and fearful injuries to a score of others, ushered in America's great national celebration of July 4. To-morrow is the one day of the year when all Americans go patriotically insane. They spend hundreds of thousands of pounds in pyrotechnic displays, and each year the Fourth of July fatalities exceed the carnage of a first-class battle.

A large firework store in Cleveland (Ohio) was crowded at noon, to-day by youthful purchasers, when a number of rockets exploded, setting fire to the entire contents of the shop. A scene of indescribable horror ensued, customers and assistants making one wild rush, amid a thousand whizzing squibs, Roman candles, and catherine wheels, in an effort to escape. Many reached the lift in safety: others fled downstairs, and reached the street, to find the building a roaring furnace.

But scores were left behind and so intense was the panic that before the firemen spread their nets people began to jump to the pavement from second-story windows. Outside an immense concourse of frantic parents quickly gathered, impeding the efforts of the brigade, who only after considerable delay succeeded in placing their ladders. Five firemen were seriously injured by the bursting of fireworks. When the conflagration was extinguished seven bodies were discovered in the ruins. The catastrophe has cast a gloom over the preparations for to-morrow.

## PARIS AMERICANS' FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.

NEW YORK JULY, 4.

The American Colony in Paris will celebrate Independence Day to-day with their accustomed enthusiasm, although the firework displays and their attendant fatalities, which are usually one of the leading features of "The Fourth." in the United States, will be happily missing.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White will give their usual reception at 4 o'clock at the Embassy in the Rue Francois Ier., to all citizens of the United States who may be found in the French capital, and this will be the official of the day's proceedings. We are asked to state that all citizens of the United States, whether resident or temporarily sojourning in Paris, will be welcome. No cards of invitation have been issued.

In the evening the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce will take place at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay. The distinguished guests will include M. Clemenceau, the French Premier; M. Cruppi, the Minister of Commerce; and the American Ambassador, and it is expected that a large number of ladies will also be present.

Simultaneously, the American Art Association will celebrate "The Fourth" by a "real American dinner" at their head quarters, 74, Rue Notre Dames des Champs, to be followed by smoking concert. The affair will conclude with a motor ride to Montmartre.

At Holy Trinity Lodge, 4, Rue Pierre Nicole, a reception with music will be held from four to six. Refreshments will be served in the garden, and a visit paid to the interesting underground chapel.

Among the private gatherings will be Mr. Charles Frohman's "all-star" dinner, at which the well-known Anglo-American manager will entertain a large number of his leading artistes, including Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. John Drew, Mr. Joseph Coyne, Mr. Otis Skinner, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Marie Doro, Miss Billie Burke, and Miss Hattie Williams, several of whom have come from all parts of Europe and the United States for the event.

At most of the great hotels recognition in the form of special menus and other preparations will be paid to the fact that nearly 30 per cent. of the visitors at present are Americans.

At the fine new Majestic Hotel in the Avenue Kleber the day will also be signalised by the inauguration of the spacious open-air dining-terrace, where tables will be set for 150 diners. Most of the tables have already been booked. Tables in the lovely roof garden at the Meurice are already at a premium for "The Fourth," and several parties have necessarily had to relinquish for that evening the pleasure of hearing Boldi's fine Tzigane orchestra under such delightful conditions. At the Astoria, the Continental, and the Ritz, three other famous dining centres, especial preparations in the way of agreeable surprises have also been made.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

### Raid on the House of Parliament.

Amazing scenes were witnessed outside the House of Commons on June 30 in the course of a Suffragette demonstration organised by the Women's Social and Political Union. Many arrests were made at the evening demonstration, and many hundreds of police, both mounted and afoot, strove for hours to maintain order and protect the suffragettes from the unwelcome attentions of groups of excited men manifestly hostile for those in sympathy with the cause of "votes to women." Mounted police rode round and round in groups of half a dozen. At no time was vehicular, traffic permanently interrupted, and the greatest danger arose from the passage of vans and motor-omnibuses through the dense multitudes. Probably a quarter of a million people assembled.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of suffragettes at Caxton Hall, at which a resolution in favour of votes for women was carried, and then entrusted to thirteen leading suffragettes for presentation to the Premier. The deputation of thirteen marched through a dense crowd to the House of Commons, where the Premier declined to receive them, and they then returned in good order to Caxton Hall.

In all its long history Parliament Square has never seen a more exciting scene than that which took place at night. In response to the public invitation of the suffragettes, who had scattered handbills by thousands, an immense crowd, a great portion of which soon showed itself hostile to the women demonstrators, gathered in the evening at Parliament Square. By eight o'clock the great forces of police brought to the scene had the utmost difficulty in maintaining a semblance of order. About ten suffragettes had been arrested by that time, and the frantic cries of the women, so far from eliciting sympathy, were responded to by the crowd with hisses and boos. In some cases, even, the police had to protect their prisoners from the anger of the crowd.

By half-past eight o'clock Parliament Square and its approaches were packed with people, and crowds were still pouring in from the direction of Whitehall, Victoria, and Westminster Bridge. Hundreds of police were now present, the force being much bigger than at any previous "raid," but in spite of their efforts they could not get the traffic through the crowd. A number of suffragettes were particularly fanatical in their attempts to address the crowd from the railings of Palace Yard. They were promptly pulled down, and repeated attempts were made by both foot and mountod police to move them away.

INDESCRIBABLE DISORDER.

By nine o'clock the scene was one of indescribable disorder, and the excitement reached its height when a number of women succeeded in breaking through the cordon of police drawn across Parliament Square. On it being realised what had occurred, all the gates into New Palace Yard were promptly shut, and more and more police came to the rescue. Two suffragettes followed two waitresses of the House of Commons, and escaped detection till inside Palace Yard. Once there, however, they began to run, thus arousing the suspicions of the police, and the women were taken away.

Occasionally a surge of the crowd to one particular point indicated that an arrest had been made, but from the pavement nothing could be seen of the incident itself except the occasional knocking down of some spectators. Men were flung bodily from hand to hand along cordons of police. Mounted men backed their horses on dense masses of people, and here and there a man would fall to the ground, and it seemed as though a fatality was inevitable. Horsemen charged over pavements and refuges, and gathered in groups at the corners of streets awaiting the word of command to make yet another forward movement.

A police officer was stationed by the fire alarm ready to summon the brigade instantly, if necessary, to play on the crowd. In no country in the world could such a scene have occurred without disastrous consequences; in Russia, or even France, there would have been bloodshed in five minutes. The police were "booed" a great deal, and as a dozen of them now and again "rushed" a captive suffragette across Bridge Street to Cannon Row the women would be cheered and the police execrated. With rare exceptions the police refrained from using their fists, but their patience was very sorely tried. On the whole England has never more nobly displayed the national prejudice against weapons of offence.

The scene was watched from the seclusion of Palace Yard by many members of Parliament, among whom were Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Master of Elibank, Sir William Holland, Sir John Jardine, and Mr. Galloway Weir.

MR. ASQUITH ESCAPES.

At about a quarter past eight, in the height of the demonstration Mr. Asquith left the House by the underground passage to the Embankment and entering the roadway, passed along through the crowd on his way to Charing Cross unrecognised by either the suffragettes or the people.

At half-past ten most of the excitement was over, though 2,000 police were still forming a cordon all round the square. During the evening twenty-nine suffragettes were arrested and taken to Cannon Row Police Station. One unfortunate incident happened in Downing Street when the excitement was at its height. Because of their dissatisfaction with the Premier's attitude, Miss Edith New and Mrs. Leigh, followed by a large crowd, marched down Downing Street, and a number of stones were thrown. After several windows at No. 10 had been broken the two suffragettes named were arrested and charged with "Wilfully breaking the windows of No. 10 Downing Street, the residence of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith." Late in the evening it was found that one of the demonstrators, Miss Stevenson, had actually managed to make her way right into the lobby of the House. She was ejected, but not arrested. All the arrested women were released on bail after the House rose.

While the main demonstration in the evening was proceeding in Parliament Square devoted martyrs to the cause were doing their best in other places. In the central hall of the House of Parliament a young man suddenly jumped on one of the benches and commenced to shout "Votes for Women" at the top of his voice. A posse of indignant police at once fell upon him, and the young man was hustled out of the building. At about the same time one of the suffragettes, Mrs. J. R. Wilham, of Lewisham, rowed by two men in a small boat, commenced to harangue a number of members on the Terrace through a large megaphone. The boat was promptly taken in tow by the Thames police and pulled down the river, and though the ardent lady with the megaphone cut the rope the prisoners were recaptured. The incident was watched by hundreds of people from Westminster Bridge.

The following is the official list of those arrested:—Ellen Feloon, Mary Phillips, Theresa Cole, Lily Morison, Mary Garth, Isabel Logan, Jessie Kenney, Maria Emily Postlethwaite, Dorothy Gibbons, Constance Bray, (Mrs.) C. Gibbons, Rose Howie, Louise Phillips, Florence Haig, Harriet Marshall, Mrs. Orford, Miss Clarkson, Moud Joachim, Marian Wallace Dunlop, Florence Lovett, Mary Clark, Laura Spong, Stella O'Mahoney, Marie Leigh, Edith New, Octavia Lewin, Alice Lea, Vera Wentworth, Rachel Townsend.

MRS. ASQUITH IN THE CROWD.

Mrs. Asquith, accompanied by her little daughter Elizabeth and a German Governess, watched the scenes in the street for a time from the interior of Palace Yard. Not being able to obtain a good view of what was happening outside the party went into the street shortly after eight o'clock and stood behind a row of policemen for a few minutes, but then ventured past them into the multitude. Presently came a rush when which swept them right off their feet, and they were hustled and jostled in all directions. Policemen handled Mrs. Asquith somewhat roughly, and one remarked: "We don't want your sort here: why don't you go home?" Mrs. Asquith remonstrated, but was pushed along, and eventually, being more alarmed on her daughter's account than her own, appealed to a police-sergeant, disclosing her identity. He forced a path for the little group to a doorway, which proved to be that of the St. Stephen's Restaurant, and placed them in the meagre shelter just before a body of mounted policemen charged along the pavement. The door leading to the stairway was locked, but the policeman tugged at the bell till the landlord answered, and the two ladies and the child were led upstairs to the second floor, and given seats upon the balcony, commanding a splendid view of the tremendous tumult without. The police sergeant who had brought the party to safety about nine o'clock escorted the governess across to the House of Commons to assure the Premier that his wife and daughter were in no danger. Governess found he had gone home and telephoned to him. A little after half past nine the sergeant and the lady fought their way back, and it was then decided to go home to Downing Street by way of Cannon Row, at the corner of which St. Stephen's Tavern and Restaurant are situated.

## THE GERMAN AIRSHIP.

### Story of Twelve Hours' Flight.

### PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg were passengers with Count Zeppelin in a flight over Lake Constance on July 3.

Count Zeppelin's twelve hour airship flight from Friedrichshafen, Lake Constance, into Switzerland and back, is described by the only unofficial passenger in the following telegram :—

How Emil Sandt describes the flight in the "Daily Mail" having been one of the passengers :—

Berlin, July 3.

July 1, 1908, will for ever be memorable in the history of mankind. It marks definitely mankind's conquest of the air. Without any bombastic exaggeration, without the slightest self-advertisement, a trip was accomplished over the route selected by Count Zeppelin, which for multiplicity of obstacles is almost unimaginable.

The twenty-four-hour flight which is to take place later, and upon which the Government's acceptance of Zeppelin No. 4 depends, will be longer than Wednesday's trip, but it is really without consequence for Count Zeppelin's creation: The coming flight can last forty-two instead of twenty-four hours, but in opportunities for probing to the bottom the ship's obedience to command, it cannot even remotely appoach our historic trip, across Switzerland.

Narrow passages in rugged mountain ridges, blinding whirlwinds issuing from waterfalls, brisk crosswinds blasting us from ravines and valleys—all are deliberately sought out; no test, however severe, is evaded; the airship weathers them all.

There are moments when, sailing at full speed, a counterwind blowing thirty miles an hour holds us so firmly that we cannot make more than a foot of headway. Deep below, upon the sunny rock surface of the earth, I observe the shadow of our ship as she painfully essays—one might almost say inch by inch—to advance. Above, the giant propellers revolve around their axles at such a mad deafening speed that they resemble immobile glittering discs. From them the sun reflects shimmering copper—red rays, through which one now and then can peer as through a veil. Further along the horizon show-white clouds take their envious way—envious because they must go where the wind listeth. We bid the wind defiance, or over whelm it; we go where we please.

THE FLYING SHADOW.

As I now look below, our shadow glides faster over meadows, lakes, houses, villages, cities, and forests, and as we emerge from the narrow passage into which a crosswind has churned and pressed itself, this gigantic shadow sweeps over the kaleidoscopic land-scape beneath with the velocity of an express train.

With the exception of Professor Hergesell, the celebrated meteorologist of the University of Strassburg, who is participating in the trip as the Imperial (German) Commissioner, I am the only passenger. I have, therefore, not only time but elbow room. I scramble from the saloon amidships. Through its sidewalls and floor one has a view which because of its uniqueness, never losses its fascination. I climb into the aft-car of the ship. A long, high secure passageway, shut off on the sides with balloon-cloth, leads to a slanting aluminium gangway, and thence into the car below.

Here unfolds itself for the first time the full panorama of the world around, below and above us. For a fleeting moment I try vainly to combat the temptation of omnipotence; for a second I am overcome with the intoxicating consciousness of sovereignty in the supreme degree—of mastership over height and space—mastership over depth and time. There is nothing which can veil the sight of the stars from our gaze—nothing that can longer command us to crawl and stick upon the miserable crust of the earth.

Such are my emotions until I look into the weather-beaten countenance of Count Zeppelin—into his eyes, now peering clearly and joyfully into the beyond, only to grow more earnest the greater his success waxes. He is not the last to warn us against the intoxication of success, and to restrain our enthusiasm.

Below us glide the sparkling falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; now comes the valley of the Reuss. Then Lucerne—pearl of the Helvetian jewel casket—looms in the distance. The international holiday-making public beneath, with its myriads of summer-frocked English and American girls—is plunged into a tumult. The roofs become alive with multi-coloured humanity; the shores of the lake are encircled, every hamlet vibrating with excitement and enthusiasm; it is a trip of triumph.

CAPTAIN G. Heseltine, Extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras, has been appointed A.-D.-C., vice Lieutenant R. R. Worgan.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## INDIAN ANARCHY.

The following appears in the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—The desire for prompt and vigorous action by the Government of India is much more widely entertained by those conversant with Indian character and conditions than might be inferred from the spare use made of the Press in this country to declare their opinions. Retired Indian servants are slow to believe that their successors are unequal to govern in emergencies, and considerations of discipline and of the public good control those in active service. But as regards the former class residence for a year or two in this land after a lifetime's work in the East naturally produces changes in views, and I for one have come to think that in this welter of home politics the crying present need of India for strong and immediate government is getting overlooked, and that those who are entitled to a hearing should, not delay to claim it.

The reason for so thinking is strengthened if Lord Morley is waiting upon public opinion in England for direction or for sanction to what he may have in his mind to do. So much might legitimately be inferred from his reminding the Indian Civil Service at their recent reunion that the people of this country had to be taken count of in any measures adopted. To a man of his training and temperament this attitude is only natural. But I feel driven to say very distinctly that waiting is unsuitable to the present time and circumstances and may observation agrees with your correspondent's that the little English public opinion that exists regarding Indian affairs is all in favour of urgent and thorough action for the putting down of every agency inimical to British rule that is now disturbing the Indian continent. Whether the past two years' supineness of the Indian Government was due to itself or was imposed by the Secretary for India the results have afforded a lesson in the management of Orientals that I am afraid the Government of this country has not yet sufficiently laid to heart. Lord Morley has been lauded for his firmness since the unrest in the Punjaub assumed prominence but—taking one matter only—most of us who know anything of that unrest think that if reason existed for the deportation of Lajpat Rai and of Ajib Singh it had not ceased to exist when they were permitted to return from Mandalay. And while we ought to be and are thankful to Lord Morley that he has shown such spirit and capacity for rule as is not very patent in the general conduct of the Government of which he is a part, yet we seem to be in danger of forgetting that the mere putting down of disturbance and the maintenance of order is the very least that might be expected of a civilised and strong Government, and that statesmanship demands an inquiry into the causes of disturbance and the remedying of those causes—if any exist—without any waste of time or the provision of further opportunity for disaffection. The inept or half-hearted character of the action of the Government of India in connection with the unrest in Bengal—whoever may be responsible therefore is clearly answerable for present conditions, and a man of much less acumen than Lord Morley should have had no difficulty in putting his finger on the particular evil or in applying the appropriate remedy long before now.

In any case, the remedy does not lie in temporising or in acting and speaking as if the present demands of the disaffected were entertainable. It is this indecision or disinclination for a straight negative that is blocking peace and fostering unrest. The issue raised is simple enough: it is whether the Briton or the native shall be the predominant party in Indian administration. Nothing less than predominance will satisfy the malcontents, and such sops or palliatives as extended Councils or a seat or two in the Council of India instead of fulfilling the lust for power only whets the appetite that, "more Indico," interprets concession by fear. It is quite correct to hold that we cannot educate a people and then deny their the natural rights. But a people and education are each known by their fruits, and the education that entails a Press Act to prevent sedition would seem to argue for reform in Indian education.

Your remarks are to the point when you say that England's fundamental error in dealing with things Indian is in the application of English ideas and English methods. How could the civilisation which is the product of centuries of national life be thought fit for a congeries of peoples which has become one only because and so far as military force has compelled peace and order among them? But when you say that India does not get enough continuous attention in this country and that there ought to be a State organisation for the study of Indian polity, it is necessary to say further that such an organisation will do harm instead of good unless it be of men who have given their lives and not their holidays to an understanding of the problems which are not one and simple, but many and complicated, and that theorists, idealists, sentimentalists, and faddists are as unfitted for such a task as they were in France a hundred and twenty years ago, when constitution making was the vogue in that country.—Yours, &c.

July 1. I.C.S., RETIRED.

## INDIAN SEDITION.

To the Editor of the "Indian Sociologist" writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—An English friend who thoroughly understands the present political situation in India observes in a letter received by me this morning that the English Press is trying to father the initiative of the bombing on my paper. This, he says, is amusing, especially as the British Government has excluded the "Indian Sociologist" from India. He evidently refers to a long telegram through Reuter's Agency under the heading. "The Unrest in India—Another Bomb outrage," and sub-heading, "An Inflammatory Leaflet," published in "The Times" of June 23 and in other English newspapers, in which the following passage occurs.

"A long, violent, and seditious leaflet, signed 'Bande Mataram,' is now being widely circulated in India. . . . The leaflet is suspected to have been composed in England, possibly from the same source as the "Indian Sociologist." It is noteworthy that several Indian papers recently published an account of a meeting held at 'India House,' London, in honour of the infamous Nana Sahib and of the Mutiny."

It was only three weeks ago that you kindly allowed me to controvert in "The Times" some statements made against myself, my paper, and "India House." I therefore regret to find that I have to trouble you once more with reference to a similar attack made in the passage quoted above.

What proof has Reuter's Agency for crediting me with the authorship of the leaflet in question? He accuses me falsely when he says that the leaflet is suspected to have been composed possibly from the same source as the "Indian Sociologist." I never write anything anonymously or under a "nom de plume." I am of course responsible for everything that appears in the Indian Sociologist, but the leaflet to which Reuter alludes, and with the composition of which I have had absolutely nothing to do, has no connection at all with my paper. Although the insinuation conveyed by the telegram is obviously intended to injure me, I feel confident that all fairminded men will perceive that the tract has not emanated from me. This does not prevent me from frankly admitting that I am in full sympathy with the chief object of the leaflet—viz., the overthrow of the British despotism in India, and from remarking, like Cicero, who was falsely accused by Antony of Cæsar's murder, that some Indians have not the necessary powers of contrivance, some have not the courage, some have not the opportunity, but all have the desire to shake off England's oppressive yoke, just as all Roman citizens had the desire to encompass Cæsar's death ("Allis consilium, aliis animus aliis occasiodefuit; voluntas nemini).

Yours faithfully,

SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, Editor of the "Indian Sociologist,"

10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris June 24.

# LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

## Lord Morley's Administration.

### THE STATE OF INDIA.

In the House of Lords on June 20, there was a very large attendance in the House, great interest, not confined to members of the House, being taken in Lord Curzon of Kedleston's notice to call attention to the state of India and in Lord Morley of Blackburn's speech in reply. All the galleries were thronged and the peeresses nearly filled their seats.

Lord Curzon, in rising to call attention to the state of affairs on the frontier and in the interior of India, to ask the Secretary for India whether he could give the House any information on the subject, and to move for papers, explained that he had no idea in raising the question of developing it in a party or partisan sense. It was too serious a matter for anything of that kind. They must look on this, like foreign and colonial affairs,as outside party conditions. He had,he hoped,since he returned from India,refrained from doing anything which would embarrass the noble lord. He referred first to the two recent expeditions, and praised the vigour of the troops who had put down the trouble on the frontier, congratulating the Government on the success of the expedition. He depicted the dangers which had been incurred, and, after a reference to the Ameer, he urged that the less they interfered with the Ameer the better; but there should be a careful examination as to their mutual obligations. There was no question of the loyalty of the Ameer, but he was surrounded by difficulties, and he was sure the House would welcome any reassuring statement from Lord Morley. After some criticism of the Convention, he urged that as a matter of compliment the Ameer's opium should have been requested. As to the state of India, which was a much more important question, there had been for years implacable hostility in parts of the country, until now it had culminated in menace, not merely to the Government, but to its very structure. The Princes of India were attached to the Governmennt; attempts had been made to interfere with the Army, but they had been unsuccessful. He cold not deny that there was a deliberate campaign against the Government. Education had sharpened the intellect of some of the natives without forming their character. He also attached importance, as a cause of the unrest, to the victory of Japan over Russia. Again it was alleged that one of the causes of disquiet was the change in the temper of Ehglismen in India in their relations with the natives. He did not believe that this was true. He spoke with bitterness of a small knot of people who advocated self-government for the natives and cast abuse on their own countrymen. Coming to the question of Bengal, about which there had been more exaggerated nonsense talked than about any other subject, he said partition was an undesirable word to use, as conveying a wrong impression of what had to be done. He warmly defended the Bengal policy, but at this point a reference to Lord Midleton led to a sharp interruption from that noble lord. He condemned any revocation or modification from that noble lord. He condemned understood to hold that, if Sir Bampfylde Fuller had been retained in Eastern Bengal, the country would have been pacified long ago. Every day this impressionable people saw the Government abused and British rule represented as harsh and unjust. He criticised the Press Law, and contended that it should not be confined to incitements to murder and violence. If Lord Morley could devise means of associating the people of India more closely with the Government than it was now there would be no unfair criticism on that side of the House. He hoped the Government would deal with sedition and preserve order.

#### VISCOUNT MORLEY'S REPLY.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn, who was cheered on raising, said,—My lords, I feel that the noble lord has in many parts of his speech said nothing from which I could in the slighest degree differ. The active and the prominent part which he took in the administration of India for six or seven years gives him a title to speak on India which, if it were not for my office, I do not possess. But I do not see why the noble lord should have wound up with an appeal to me as Secretary of State to be quite sure to resist sedition and to perserve order. Any one who is familiar with the history of Indian administration in the two and a half years during which I have been responsible for it will do me the justice to say that I have never allowed anything, either popularity in the House of Commons or popularity among my own friends outside the House of Commons, to turn me for one moment by a hair's breadth from any action or policy that I thought was required. (Cheers.) The noble lord has said that the introduction of this motion has my entire concurrence. That is quite true, but at the same time I am seriously disappointed at the tone adopted by the noble lord on one or two points. I will only say now that I think the noble lord has not been quite careful to remember that we who are here to-night are not the only participants in the debate. There are keen and vigilant listeners in many quarters. There are, of course, the officers of his Majesty's Government in Simla, there are political parties in India, those who are called the Moderates and the Extremists, and the European community in India. They are all listeners. There are also persons who listen in the fastnesses of Cabul, and every word spoken to-night by the noble lord will find its way in a few days to Cabul. I think the noble lord has forgotten those things—I think he has forgotten that we are a responsible Government and that we have to consider whether the language used or the measures adopted by us tend to play into the hands of those opponents of all possible or serious reform who are looking on our Government with a sinister gleam in their eyes and infatuated dreams in their hearts. The language used by the noble lord will be thought by such men to be helpful to them against their moderate rivals.

#### IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN QUESTIONS.

I agree with the noble lord that this is one of the foremost questions that can engage the attention of the British Parliament. In my view, after considerable experience of responsibility, the questions of India stands in the very front rank, along with two or three other questions, such as national defence, the relations with the Colonies, and financial matters. You can name no front-rank question with which India is not on a perfect level in its claim to vigilant and serious attention.I know your lordships entirely agree with that. I do not go as far as the noble lord who once said that he was more proud, or as proud, of being a citizen of the country which had done the greatest thing ever done—that is, had established English rule in India—as he was of being a citizen of the country that defeated the Spanish Armada and produced Hampden and Pitt. I cannot read history in that light. What does it mean? This is not an entirely idle or theoretical digression. It means that to have beaten back the dark and bigoted power of Spain in the 16th century from our shores and in the 17th century to have founded institutions and laid down principles which are not only the glory of our own country, but which have been made the model and example for the whole civilised world; and, thirdly, to have established the supremacy of England,as Pitt did, over France, in North America, with all the tremendous issues involved in that transaction. While I have every desire to think well of heroic shades, I think it indicates defects in the noble lord's point of view when he places those achievements on a level with the achievements, grand as they were, of Clive and Warren Hastings and Lord Wellesley. That shows the noble lord to what a degree the sense of duty in this country has hept alive these great traditions and achievements. When the noble lord began by saying that India ought to be outside all party considerations I began to be suspicious, because I have always observed in my political experience that when gentlemen begin by disclaiming the possibility of a party attitude they very soon find themselves severely party attitude. (Cheers.) I am bound to say that I see no difference whatever in the tone and spirit and method and tactics of the noble lord on this most grave subject from the spirit and method of any ordinary party debate. ("Hear hear," and Opposition dissent.)

Lord Curzon of Kedleston: I am in the recollection of the House. I made no sort of party or debating attack on the noble viscount at any point. I rendered him the most cordial and sincere recognition of his services as Secretary of State and his attitude on all Indian questions. I promised, as far as my support is worth anything, my most sympathetic consideration. Really, to hear that my speech was animated by a party attitude is just as great a travesty of my position as is the account of my views of the Armada and the Government of India which the noble viscount has given. (Cheers.)

#### A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Viscount Morley: Well, the House must, of course, judge what is and what is not party critisism and, after all, I am not at all surprised, because the greatest party struggles in all our history have taken place on Indian subjects within comparatively recent date. Now, my lords, the noble lord, in talking of the sources of mischief to which Indian peace is exposed and the sources of annoyance and trouble to which Indian officers are exposed, mentioned questions in the House of Commons, and he made the very remarkable statement that such questions were fatal or deleterious. Nobody now living has more reason than myself to dislike the questioning which has gone on for the last two-and-a-half years, but it has not had the slightest significance or importance. It has taken up a certain amount of my time, and of the time of some of my officers, but not a very great amount; but does anybody suppose that democracy is going to be without its simpletons! (Laughter.) Perhaps not even an aristocracy is without its simpletons. (Renewed laughter.) When the noble lord lays down the tremendous proposition that the parliamentary system is incompatible with the maintenance of our power in India——

Lord Curzon of Kedleston: I am very sorry to interrupt, but I did not lay down anything so absurd as that. So far from deprecating questions, the noble lord will remember that I used to revel in them in the House of Commons. All I did say was that the duty of answering them often imposed a heavy and unreasonable burden on the district officers in India.

Viscount Morley:—The noble lord used some expression about the parliamentary system which implied that it was incompatible with the maintenance of order in India. I am glad I was mistaken. However, I was going to ask him, and I do ask him, if he dislikes parliamentary action, whether in another place or in this House, what are you going to do with your parliamentary system? It is all very well for the noble lord sitting there, now free from all responsibility; but if he was sitting on this side of the House he would feel that he had to carry on with a parliamentary system in one way or another. I rather think he indulged in cheap and unworthy irony as to the literary sources of these questioners, and some of their friends in England—Mill and Burke, and some contemporary writers. What are you going to do? Are you going to prevent them reading Mill and even contempotary writers? The noble lord does not seem to see that we are face to face with an immensely difficult problem, and that the conditions are fixed on us. I agree that Macaulay and those other great men who made education in India what it was are responsible for a great deal of what has happened since. What the noble lord's achievements were in the field of education I cannot accurately criticise; but I feel this assuredly, that any Government or Viceroy who takes in hand at the roots the present condition of unrest will devote all the powers of his mind to the revision of the education system.

#### THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The noble lord spoke of the partition of Bengal. Now, I have never for my own part indulged in any of the accusations of which he has complained, and the refutation of which appears to have been his main object in bringing forward this not very fruitful discussion. The partition of Bengal was a proceeding I thought mistaken in its methods, but no language has ever fallen from my lips that has in any way shaken the conclusion that the partition of Bengal was a settled fact so far as I am concerned. (Opposition cheers.) I will say without any danger of being misunderstood that, when I consider all the circumstances under which the partition was made—it was a matter of adjusting boundaries and operations of that kind—I could never see why it should have been regarded as so sacrosanct. It may be it is so, and for me it is so because it has become a test, and by that test I am willing to abide so far as I am concerned. But the noble lord rather surprised me and Lord Ampthill when he said that he returned to India from his stay in England in 1904-1905 and accepted without question what he found. I have been informed, and I believe rightly, that, while Lord Ampthill and Sir A. Fraser,the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, were hammering out the final scheme of readjustment of boundaries at every stage, the noble lord had communications made to him on every single particular from time to time. (Viscount Curzon dissented.) I must leave the noble lord and the noble lord behind him to settle that between them, and I hope that they will be able to do so. Now, as to Sir Bampfylde Fuller, the acceptance of whose resignation by the Government with regard to the partition of Bengal the noble lord has so severely criticised. I have the pleasure of knowing Sir Bampfylde Fuller; I have had more than one conversation with him, and have a great opinion of his gifts; but I am bound to say that I read with surprise a letter published by him the other day in the "Times" newspaper headed "J'accuse" and attacking Lord Minto and, in a lesser degree and with a good deal of innuendo, myself. Now,

#### SIR BAMPFYDLE FULLER

is a clever and distinguished man who has held high office in Indian Government. What does he do? He takes this moment of all others, when there is a Viceroy at Simla manfully struggling with enormous difficulties which nobody is better able to measure than the noble lord opposite, to pour into the columns of the English Press what I cannot but call a vitriolic attack on that office. The noble lord may defend him as he likes. I rather wonder that he should. He says we were wrong in accepting his resignation. Were we wrong? Is it really to be submitted to this House that, whenever a Lieutenant-Governor or anybody else cannot have his own way, he is to threaten the Viceroy with resignation? I do not think that there has ever been a man who has occupied the position of Viceroy who would more stubbornly resist any such action that the noble lord himself. If I had been in the position of a Lieutenant-Governor I would never have sent in my resignation to him, because I am perfectly certain it would have been immediately accepted. (Laughter.) I can only say for my part that, so long as I am concerned with the Indian Government, if anybody tenders his resignation because he cannot have his own way against the deliberately formed views of his superior authorities, that resignation will be promptly and peremptorily accepted. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord says that disastrous effects followed the acceptance of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation. That is entirely opposed to the facts. I do not think I can publicly name my authority, but if I tell the noble lord privately he will agree that better authority there could not be. This is what I understand to have been the result on the spot of the acceptance of the resignation:—"There was great jubilation in certain journalistic quarters in Calcutta, but no increased violence followed. As to insolence to Europeans, it almost entirely ceased, and when Sir A. Fraser, his successor, went to Dacca some three months later, nothing of the kind took place. Nor has anything been heard of any recrudescence." It is not, perhaps, particularly wise in me to say that, because I shall be told by-and-by that by words are an inducement to violence. It is quite untrue to say that the resignation caused any violence. The measure was an act of most salutary discipline, and in similar circumstances I should take the same course.

#### FRONTIER POLICY.

Now about the frontier policy. We have had two large or considerable frontier enterprises. Both have been conducted with extraordinary military skill and efficiency—(cheers)—and have been entirely successful. We have not had what the Government of Lord Elgin had some years ago—we have had no conflagration along that dangerous frontier, because we adhered closely to the policy first laid down by Lord George Hamiltoton that we would not annex or occupy any portion of tribal territory. That, really, was the secret of the success of both those great expeditions. No policy could have been more loyally and faithfully followed by the generals in command, and by those who directed those generals, than was our policy in this case. When I remember what has been said about military autocracy, I am bound to say that there was in this case nothing of that kind. Lord Salisbury once said one must beware of soldiers, for they would advise you to make a campaign in the moon lest we should be over-run from the planet Mars. (Laughter.) For my part, I shall have no difficulty from anything of that kind. I must really ask your lordships to pardon me if I do not follow the noble lord closely or, indeed, at all, through the Afghan portion of his speech. I wish he sould have felt it consistant with his duty to leave the Afghan field as much as possible. There will be plenty of time by-and-by to look around. Let us wait. The noble lord talked of our reception of the Ameer in India last year. He implied that we ought to have taken advantage of that visit to strengthen our position with that ruler and to make him feel that we had conferred various favours on him—subsidies and the rest, enumerated by the noble lord—and that these imposed upon him a corresponding duty. We did not say a word to the Ameer during his very joyful visit to India about reciprocal duties to us or any other duties; and when the Ameer went back from India he went without a single element of friction in his mind, and the good effects of our policy of leaving this powerful men to his own course was shown by what happened on the frontier. It is quite true that Afghans did engage in those expeditions, especially in the Mohmand expedition; but when things became dangerous the Ameer, to the best of our knowledge and belief, from his correspondence with the Viceroy and in other ways, did his very best, especially in the later stage of the Mohmand expedition to act in that spirit of friendship which we thought, and rightly thought, to cement during his stay in India. (Cheers.)

#### THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The noble lord alluded to the Ameer's assent to the Anglo-Russian Convention. I heard his language on that point with the greatest regret. The Viceroy wrote to the Ameer on Sept. 10 of last year and on Sept. 29 the Ameer replied that he was away on tour, but he would be back in November, and hoped then to consider the question. Since then he has not replied. Of course we only hear indirectly of proceedings in Cabul. The Ameer has his durbar to consider, and I suppose that in a durbar, as in any other assembly, different points of view present themselves, and there are debates. Oriental debates, carried on without the assistance of guillotine or closure, are probably more prolonged than our own. The noble lord said he did not wonder that the Ameer feels no enthusiasm about the Convention. He used words implying that there are doubtful things in the interests of the Ameer in this Convention. These words are sure to reach Cabul. What is the noble lord doing? He is actually leading the Ameer to think that, at the moment when we are on the eve of putting some pressure on him, there are those in England and in Parliament who do not at all wonder at his want of enthusiasm. Any one who realises what a proceeding of that kind in the Chamber means must feel that the noble lord has not shown a considerate spirit in relation to delicate negotiations, not only as to Eastern things, but as to some very important European things.

#### THE VICEROY AND REFORM.

The noble lord went into a very elaborate, careful acute and throughly experienced analysis of the causes of unrest. I think I am able to accept and to follow him into almost the whole of those causes. I think his diagnosis about education, about the tremendous influence of Japanese victories, and the other elements which he mentioned is thoroughly sound; but he did not say a word,and I admit it was not his business to say a word; about the course which he would advise his Majesty's Government or the Government of India to pursue. Of course, one policy is very simple. It can be expressed in the pithy formula which I heard the other day—if I may be forgiven for using a profane expression—"Martial law and no damned nonsense." Martial law and no nonsensical constitutional or other reforms—that is not the noble lord's policy, I am perfectly sure; but I observe that everything that falls from him leads to the assumption that we must know and decide for ourselves, without overmuch reference to Indian demands and expectations, what form of so-called concessions we think fit to give them. I think the Viceroy himself was better inspired. I cannot sufficiently admire the manful courage in India with which, without yielding to panic or exaggeration on one side or to disgust at their blind, reckless, aimless crimes on the other, the Viceroy is ever persisting in the path which he and we have marked out for ourselves. (Cheers.) I think we can all realise the position of the Viceroy surrounded as he is by influences of an alarmist kind. Lord Minto was appointed, not by my political friends, but by the Government of noble lords opposite, and I can only say here, as I have said in another House, that between no two servants of the Crown is there a better understanding and a fuller confidence than there is between the present Viceroy and the present Secretary of State. (Cheers). I admire the manful courage with which, in the very speech in which he was bringing in his Explosives Act and his Press Act, Lord Minto said:—"No anarchical crime will deter me from endeavouring to meet, as best I can, the political aspirations of honest reformers." I think that is a very fine utterance—fine in itself and fine considering the occasion. We have no choice but tot persevere in the path of reform. We cannot get out of our own history. We cannot leave the caurse marked out for us by the conscience of this country in dealing with what I am sorry to call alien races. In these days we cannot leave that out. I, for my part, accept the maxim of the French statesman who said, "In politics you ought to take nothing tragically, everything seriously." The House will not be surprised if I say that nobody in it views more seriously than I do the crisis—I do not believe that is too strong a word—by which we are now confronted. We can only surmount its dangers and difficulties by looking calmly and composedly, that is not to say without energy and force, at the problem which confronts us. We may postpone, but the longer you postpone, the greater will be the ulterior difficulties. I would be particularly glad if your lordships will take this from me, that it is not merely Congress men, it is not merely moderates or extremists in Indian parties, read some Anglo-Indian newspapers, and I find there, not as violent, certainly, but just as sincerely, the expectation and hope for improvements in government and administration as I find in the Press of a more angry complexion. I believe from all the evidence that reaches me—I do not work these things out in my own head—from the members of the Indian Civil Service whom I have the pleasure of seeing from time to time, that the Civil Service itself, the administrators great and small, will be as glad for an improvement, and are looking as anxiously for an improvement in in administration as the ordinary politicion. Therefore, if we were to take our hands from the plough now, I do not say to adhere to every word in the scheme which the noble lord has criticised, because of bombs and operations of that species, we should be exposed not only to the fury, the blind fury if you please so to call it, of the extremists, not only to the lamentations of the moderates, but we should be disappointing a great mass of strong Anglo-Indian and Europeon opinion.

#### THE HOBHOUSE COMMISSION AND REFORMS.

The noble lord said nothing about what is called the Hobhouse Commission. It was a Royal Comission which we appointed a few months ago with a view to examining what improvements in administration were possible, and I believe that when that commission reports two or three months hence a great mass of valuable indication of the defects in the working of the Indian Government will be brought to light and suggestions of a fruitful kind made for their removal. There have been some complaints of excess of zeal in the commission. That was inevitable, but I am confident that, when we get the report of that commission, when we get back from India the scheme of reform mentioned by the noble lord, with the opinion of local Governments of that scheme, we shall have before us a body of material, not for the reconstruction of Indian Government—I, for my part, have no such ambition—but for taking steps which shall do two or three very important or even momentous things. One is administration improvements, simplifying correspondence and appeals, and so on, simplifying the mass of writing which, as the noble lord knows, is one of the curses of Indian procedure. Secondly, we shall, I hope, and I feel confident, do something to give the Indian population in all their grades some formal and authorised opportunity of handling some of their own affairs. As at present advised, and subject to further consideration, I would hope they will be not only advisory, but, though perhaps modest, executive powers. I will not detain the house any longer with a further exposition of what is at present incheate and without final and definite shape. There will, I hope, be something to limit excessive official interference; something, I hope to stimulate the formation of independent opinions in local governments and in district governments. Whether or not the scheme, which, I trust, we shall be able to frame in concert with the Council of India and in constant communication with and reference to the Viceroy of India, will necessitate legislation and a direct appeal to Parliament—the scheme is not in a shape to enable me to answer that question—of course it would be idle to pretend to frame any scheme for which we did not expect to get full approval of parliamentary opinion. I do not despair of that and the noble lord promised, as far as he was concerned, that there would be no particular criticism of measures of that kind, though he and his friends would, as they are baund to, look very clesely into policy.

#### JUSTICE OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Then there is the Indian party, or parties. They will make a great mistake if they give up the hope which they have hitherto always professed in the justice and good faith of this Parliament. I have heard that a friend of mine gruffly said to one of those who was talking of their faith in Parliament still remaining, in spite of a Secretary of State who, as the noble lord said, has greatly disappointed them by his falling away from his earlier compositons, "You are worshipping a blind and deaf divinity." I do not agree. I do not believe that Parliament wishes either to be blind or deaf to any reasonable demands from India, provided those demands are made and pressed in a reasonable way and are kept clear of madness and of wicked crimes; and if they are backed by the respnosible Executive Government, I have no fear of those demands not being complied with. One or two matters I have left out be cause I do not want to detain your lordships. There was a certain passage between the noble lord and Lord Midleton. In that passage I was "tertius gaudens." I was sorry for it, because, if I may say so without impertinence, it is of great importance in the face of India that those leading public men who take part in Indian discussions should abstain, as far as they possibly can,whether in despatches or otherwise,from anything calculated to make the people believe that we look for a moment to any personal considerations of one kind or another in view of the tremendous issues by which we are confronted. I thank your lordships for your consideration. (Cheers.)

#### OTHER VIEWS.

Lord Cromer held that the Secretary and the Government of India were entitled to their support and sympathy, and pressed on the House that the important question was education. He criticised the system, and declared that if they had tried they could not have produced a larger amount of political agitation. They had manufactured demagogues and left an open field for them. As to the freedom of the Press, not only in India but in Egypt, it had had a long trial, and he was bound reluctantly to admit that that policy had not been a success. If after their present experience the Government of India thought that some further measures were necessary in dealing with the control of the Press, he believed they would meet with the cordial approval of Parliament and the world outside.

Viscount Midleton said language had been used by Lord Curzon about the late Government which was calculated to produce false impressions on two high questions of policy—as to the Afghan treaty and the partition of Bengal. There was no foundation for the statement that the Ameer dictated the treaty arranged by Sir Luis Dane. The Ameer desired to review the agreement entered into by his father, and he suggested a shorter and simplier form of treaty, which recognised the obligations his father agreed to, and which maintained the peace of the frontier during twenty-two years. They examined both, and they accepted the form of words which had never been made the subject of criticism in this country. It was unwise of the noble lord to represent the Ameer as having scored and dictated a treaty to the Indian Government. (Opposition cheers.) When the noble lord talked of a rebuff he could not help asking was that wise language, considering that delicate negotiations were still going on? (Cheers.) The noble lord also touched on an internal question of great importance—the partition of Bengal. They had heard that night something entirely new. The noble lord said the responsiblity for the scheme must rest on Lord Ampthill, and he accused him (Viscount Midleton) of responsibility for the agitation against the partition, in consequence of a word in a telegram which the noble lord himself suggesed should be published. Why did the noble lord not warn the Government that the telegram might have a sinister interpretation put upon it? The last thing he desired was to use a word hostile to the Viceroy or his policy. Concluding, he said they desired on that side of the House to strengthen the hands of the Viceroy. He hoped nothing would present the Government from proceeding in the course of reform they had marked out, and that whatever measures were necessary would be taken to suppress the agitation and show that the Government was strong enough to make itself felt.

Lord Ampthill discussed the partition of Bengal, no share of the credit for which was, he said, due to him. He thought it very desirable that the people of India should know the full support which was at the back of the Government. At the same time, he thought a policy of repression merely was out of the question.

Lord Courtney though it was most desirable that no impression should go from the House to the country or to India that the Secretary of State would do anything to limit or suppress genuine political agitation so long as it was kept within the bounds of law and order. It was only criminal agitation that he desired to suppress. Speaking generally he thought the best solution of their difficulties would be by genuine and legitimate reforms and by meeting reasonable demands in a reasonable spirit.

Lord Lamington, who remarked that Lord Morley's speech would give complete confidence in India, urged the importance of a reform of the system of education and the introduction of a more stringent Press law.

#### LORD CURZON'S SUMMING UP.

Lord Curzon, in summing up the debate, said he thought that there had been much less difference of opinion between himself and Lord Morley than the latter in some parts of his speech seemed to infer. It was certainly his desire to give Lord Morley the warmest support, so far as he was entitled to speak with any authority in the matter, in his policy in India. He was sorry that Lord Midleton had devoted so much of his speech to himself. He had always deeply regretted the causes of difference between them, and he would not—though he thought that there had been some provocation—allow those differences to be enhanced by anything which Lord Midleton had said that evening. The first of the points at issue was really a question of language rather than fact. Lord Midleton was indignant because he (Lord Curzon) said the Ameer had dictated the terms of a treaty. The facts were that the home Government sent out a treaty which the Indian Government were to conclude, that the Ameer proposed a draft which the Indian Government were reluctant to accept, and that the home Government ordered its acceptance. As to the second point, with regard to a sentence in a telegram addressed to himself by Lord Midleton, Lord Midleton was wrong when he said that he (Lord Curzon) had called these words the pivot of the agitation in India. His phrase was that the feeling excited in India was enhanced by the inferences drawn by the agitators from the terms of that telegram. He did not say that he had drawn that inference, but that it was universally drawn in India,and that the feelings excited by it were among the factors which produced a great deal of the commotion at that time. With reference to the partition of Bengal the scheme did not assume any definite shape in his hands while in Lord Ampthill's hands it was subjected to remarkable and extreme changes. The India Office treated him with the utmost confidence but it was not his business to interfere, and he did not express any opinion. He left the matter in the hands of Lord Ampthill and the Government, and when he found their decisions put before him he accepted them and authorised the despatch to the Secretary of State in 1905. The only other point he would like to ask was, Would papers be laid?

The Secretary for India thought he would be able to do this. He would be as liberal as possible.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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## THE QUEEN AT WHITE CITY.

### Ride on the Scenic Railway.

London, July 4.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, Sir Dighton Probyn and a Lady-in-Waiting, yesterday paid her second visit to the White City this week. She had lunch in the Royal pavilion of the Garden Club, and rode on the scenic railway.

"It was a nice journey, and I enjoyed it very much," her Majesty remaked as she stepped from the train. "Perhaps we shall be able to go again before long."

Previous to visiting the White City her Majesty and Princess Victoria visited the annual exhibition of the National Rose Society at the Botanic Gardens About 100,000 blooms were shown. Her Majesty was delighted at the wonderful display of blooms and was particularly attracted by groups of roses for table decoration.

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A FEATURE of the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition to be held at Nagpur in the autumn will be a Photographic Exhibition. There will be both open and local classes, professionals and amateurs having competitions allotted them.

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#### A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.


## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June, 27.

Royal Marine Art.—Maj and Brevet Col A Paris, C B, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brittan, supernumerary; Capt and Brevet Maj G R Poole (seconded) to be major on the Seconded List, vice Paris; Capt and Brevet major CL Brooke to be major, vice Poole, seconded (July 1).

June 29.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majestys Order in Council of Oct 3 1908—Paymaster-in-Chief C A R F Dunbar has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request (June 5).

Admiralty, 30th June.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets James Porter, C.B, M.D, M.A, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, has been granted the relative rank of Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th May.

Fleet Paymaster Francis Cooke Alton, C B, has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster Francis Eliot Adams has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Dated 5th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876, the undermentioned Commanders have this day been allowed to assume the rank of Captain on the Retired List:—Douglas Hamond-Graeme. Richard Harriman Wellings.

Admiralty, 1st July.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Christopher Pearson, M D, M A, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surgeon William Eames has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals daa Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Dated 11th May.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Howard Todd has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surgeon William Henry Norman has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet.

Dated 30th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November 1903—

Chief Officer of the Coast Guard John Gordon Fletcher has this day been granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, Whitehall, 3rd July.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward G Barrow, K C B, Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, vice General Sir A Gaselee, G.C.I.E, K.C.B, Dated 30th June.

Major-General Edward O F Hamilton, C.B, to command the Troops in Sierra Leone, vice Major-General J K Trotter. C B, C M G, Dated 20th June.

Lieutenant Charles R K Bacon, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E O F Hamilton, C B Dated 20th June.

Colonel William G B Western, C B, from half pay, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General R C B, Haking. Dated 23rd June.

Major Cyril E Palmer, D S O Royal Artillery to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Major W Gillman, D S O Royal Artillery Dated 20th June.

Captain George Windsor Clive Coldstream Guards, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade vice Captain R F Meiklejohn, D S O., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Dated 18th June.

Lieutenant Alan J. Hunter, The Kings Royal Rifle Corps. to be Aide-de-Camp to The Right Honourable The Earl of Aberdeen, K T, G C M G., Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland vice Captain The Honourable A G A Hore-Ruthven. V C. 1st (Kings) Dragoon Guards. Dated 1st June.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Mercer, on completion of his period of service in command is placed on half-pay. Dated 2nd July.

Major and Brevet Colonel Harold M Grenfell, M V O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H Mercer. Dated 2nd July.

Captain and Brevet Major Philip G Reynolds D S O, to be Major vice Brevet Colonel H M Grenfell, M V O. Dated 2nd July.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Captain William M C Du Q Caillard retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 4th July.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Captain Robert R Henderson resigns his Commission. Dated 4th July.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Adam D Bell to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major I G Hogg, D S O. Dated 19th June.

Lieutenant Adam D Bell, Adjutant, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 19th June.

14th (King's) Hussars, Captain Edgar J Bridges is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 6th April.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Captain Bertram D Macculloch is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 23rd February.

Royal Regiment or Artillery

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Cyril E Palmer, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 20th June.

Captain George A Smyth to be Major, vice C E Palmer, D S O Dated 20th June,

Captain Henry D Foulkes retires on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery.

Baptist B Crozier. Dated 18th May.

Duldley G Blois. Dated 2nd June.

Lieutenant Claud F Potter to be Captain, vice K J Kincaid-Smith, D S O, seconded. Dated 5th May.

Lieutenant Richard H Eliott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 25th May.

Lieutenant Thomas R M Carlisle to be Adjutant, vice Captain Sir J Keane, Bart, retired. Dated 18th June,

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Osborne K Tancock is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 9th June.

The promotion of the undermentioned Captains to be Majors is antedated as follows:—Harry M Elliot, vice O K Tancock. Dated 9th June. Alexander A McHardy DSO, vice H M Elliot, seconded. Dated 9th June.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 20th June. William F T Carrie, vice W H Carey, retired. Hubert de L Walters, vice W F T Corrie, seconded.

Liutenant John H Knight is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. 7th June.

Second Lieutenant Frederick A Yorke to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 28th June.

Lieutenant Arthur F P Wehner to be an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class), vice Captain F M Thrupp, promoted. Dated 20th June.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—Dated 19th June Ernest D Carr-Harris, Hubert L Bingay, Dated 25th June, Charles Hordern, Thomas H L Spaight Norman W Webber, Hugh J Elles, Chetwynd H Haswell, Wilfred E F Francis.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Dated 19th June, Philip W Bliss, vice E D Carr-Harris, George B O Taylor. vice H L Bingay. Dated 25th June, Henry G Bell, vice C Horden, Victor H Simon, vice T H L Spaight, Geoffrey C Gowland, vice N W Webber, Hugh B Sweet-Escott, vice H J Elles, Hubert de C Toogood, vice C H Haswell, Thomas A S Swinburne, vice W E E Francis, Coast Battalion, Captain John H Bailey to be Major. Dated 1st July.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Herbert W Studd, D S O., to be Major, vice G P T Feilding, D S O Supernumerary whilst Commandant Guards Depot, Dated 24th June.

Supernumerary Captain Cecil K Hutchison to be Captain, in succession to Major H W Studd, D S O., who holds a Staff appointment, Dated 24th June.

Lieutenant George E Vaughan to be Adjutant, vice E G Christie-Miller. Dated 1st July.

Scots Guards, Major Ferdinand H de Keirzkowski-Steuart retires on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers. The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains. Dated 24th June.

Brevet Major Basil T Buckley, vice E P A Riddell, transferred to The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Arthur J B Percival, DSO, vice J E V Isaac, transferred to The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own. Wilfrid H Wild, vice L W P De Hochepied Larpent, transferred to The Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, Dated 24th June.

William N Herbert, vice G J Jackson, transferred to The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Thomas W C Carthew, vice C W Ritson, transferred to The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

Robert T K Auld, vice O C Downes, transferred to the rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Christian G. Maude to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable A C S Chichester, promoted. Dated 17th June.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Reginald Gouldhawke Atkinson, from 3rd Battallion The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 4th July.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Cuthbert Bromley to be Captain, vice J C Markes transferred to The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Dated 24th June.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold A Kirkby to be Lieutenant, vice R. Luker, appointed Adjutant. Dated 24th June.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Harold R. Bently to be Lieutenant, vice V. R. Tahourdin, promoted. Dated 13th February.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Major Thomas G. MacLaren retires on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

Second Lieutenant Donald F. B. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice G. W. Smith, promoted. Dated 21st May.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Major John D. J. Bishop is placed on retired pay. Dated 3rd July.

Captain George F Gardiner to be Major, vice J D. J Bishop. Dated 3rd July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants;—

Arthur McC Inglis, vice H C Richmond, appointed Adjutant. Dated 7th April.

Arthur Capel, vice R C P Blyth, seconded. Dated 15th May.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant Francis C C Roger is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 24th June.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Second Lieutenant Herbert N Urmston to be Lieutenant, vice W I Keates, seconded. Dated 11th June.

The Border Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert H G Heygate, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 1st July.

Major Harold B Walker, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R H G Heygate, D S O. Dated 1st July.

Captain Robert O C Hume to be Major, vice H B Walker. Dated 1st July.

Supernumerary Captain George E Warren to be Captain on augmentation. Dated 1st June.

The Welsh Regiment, Lieutenant Oswald L Mathias resigns his Commission. Dated 4th July.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Frederick B. Maurice is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st June.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 4th June.

Henry P Magill, vice R. J. Smyly, seconded.

George R. Trefusis, vice H P Magill, seconded for service on the Staff.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Bencini to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. Smyly, promoted. Dated 1st June.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Richard E. Crichton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant R N Abadie. Dated 17th May.

Supernumerary Captain Godwin Y Wake to be Captain, vice R E. Crichton. Dated 24th June.

Second Lieutenant Lancelot G Moore to be Lieutenant, vice G T Lee, promoted. Dated 25th June,

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant Henry H M Harris to be Captain, vice A J Martin, retired. Dated 16th May.

Lieutenant Lionel G Pringle, M V O, to be Captain, vice H J Thackeray, retired. Dated 24th June.

Supernumerary Lieutenant James R Simson to be Lieutenant, vice L G Pringle, M V O. Dated 24th June,

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Humfrey H Kennedy vice D G Methven promoted Dated 1st April,

Forbes L Fraser, vice W D Hepburn, appointed Adjutant. Dated 10th May.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders,) Major Andrew Aytoun, D S O, is placed on retired pay. Dated 2nd July.

Captain Duncan Darroch to be Major, vice A. Aytoun, D S O. Dated 2nd July.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant John V Macartney to be Lieutenant, vice R W Gray, seconded. Dated 23rd May.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Cecil Russell Moore, from 6th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 4th July.

West African Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Major Arthur W M Wilson is antedated to 14th August 1907, but not to carry back pay and allowances prior to 11th January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Caroline H E Gerahty, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment. Dated 4th July.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally):—Miss Elizabeth Cooke. Dated 16th June, Miss Marion Jane Branson. Dated 19th June, Miss Constance May Pearce. Dated 19th June.

Army Pay Department.

Major Herbert C B Payne, Staff Paymaster to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd June.

Memoranda.

Colonel Edward W Herbert C B., on completion of his period of service as Colonel in charge of Infantry Records, Rifle Grouped Regimental District, is placed on half-pay. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund J, Hollway, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

Brevet Colonel Frederick M, Glubbb D S O half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 16th April, 1908.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 4th July, Fredrick St. D. Skinner half-pay, Charles J Briggs half-pay, Edward Daubeney D S O half-pay, Paul T Clark. half-pay, Edward S Bulfin from The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and to retain the appointment of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Cape Colony District.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels. Dated 1st July.

Wilfred H, Cummings, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Earnest W N Pedder, 13 Hussars.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels, half pay. Dated 4th July.

Francis R Maunsell, CMG, from Royal Artillery.

Hugh H Jeudwine, from Royal Artillery, and to retain his appointment as a General Staff Officer 2nd grade, at Head quarters.

Hugh B. Williams, DSO, from Royal Engineers and to retain his appointment as a General Staff Officer 2nd grade.

Lieutenant John A G Elliot, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

The undermentioned Native Officer of the Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—

Subadar Major Sher Singh, Sardar Bahadur. Dated 31st March.

Reserve of Officers.

Herbert Dixon, late Captain, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Captain. Dated 4th July.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Captain William P. Peake to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 17th June.

Army Motor Reserve.

Edaile Campbell-Muir to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th July.

Special Reserve.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regiment). Captain William Maurice Coplestone Du Quesne Caillard, temporary retired pay, late (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, to be Captain

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 16.] [BOMBAY, JULY 17.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 87 7/8 | | 3/16 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 95 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 1/4 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities ... | 63 1/4 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 24 9/16 | | 1/16 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 9/16 | | 1/16 |
| Do. in New York on 9th 53 1/2+1/4 | 53 1/4 | | 1/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·12 | un | chgd |
| Do. do do. Berlin. | 20·39 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| Do. do. do. New York. on 9th 4·87 unchgd | 4·87 | | 1/8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate, | 2 1/2 | since 28th May | |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 1 1/4 | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 2 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 1 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 3/4 | un | chgd |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 1 | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10½ unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£37,800,000 | unchgd | £ ...... |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 5,300,000 | Inc. | £ 4,00,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£47,800,000 | Dec. | £1,000,000 |
| Government Securities | £15,200,000 | unchgd | £ ...... |
| Other Securities | ...£29,100,000 | Dec. | £ 9,00,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£26,800,000 | Inc. | £ 3,00,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Quiet and Easier. |
| Futures ... ... | ...Easier. |
| East Indian ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ...Dull. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ...4,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 200 |
| Imports ... ... | ...4,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ...6·17—04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 11/16 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·63 | 5·33 | 5·13 | 5·07 | 5·02 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 | —04 | —05 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | |
| 4·99 | 4·97 | 4·93 | 4·99 | |
| —05 | —05 | —05 | —05 | |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 2,000 |
| Do. do. last year | 1,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 2,000 |
| Do. to Continent ... | 1,000 |

Spot Cotton—10·80—10

Futures—Month of Oct....9·19—11 } Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Dec....9·12—10 }

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—10 7/8—1/16.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·23—09

Do. do. Dec. 9·17—09

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39 1/2—July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Red F.A.Q. Karachi C.I.F.—39 1/3 July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of wheat—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51 1/2 July-Aug.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

**Linseed :—**

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅛ unchgd.

**Rubber :—**

Para Rubber 4s. 1/2d.—Sellers.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Boxes Gold Bullions | Rs. 84,480 | London | National Bank |
| 1 Case Sovs ...... | 37,500 | do | Cox & Co |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 4 Bundles Sovs... | 315 | | |
| Gold Coins ... | 143 | Busreh | E. Hayim |
| Rupees ........ | 10,042 | | |
| 4 Bundles Rs ... | 9,500 | Muscat | E. Hassam |
| 3 Bundles Sovs | 345 | do | C. Dwarkadas |
| Rupees ........ | 6,150 | | |
| 2 Bundles Rs ... | 4,000 | Linga | D. Sassoon & Co |
| 2 Bundles Gold Coins | 2,629 | Koweit | |
| Rupees ........ | 3,000 | | |
| 2 Bundles Sovs... | 195 | | |
| Gold Coins ... | 486 | Debai | M. H. Abdola |
| Rupees ........ | 4,670 | | |
| 7 Packages Rs ... | 8,295 | Koweit | |
| 24 Packages Sovs | 525 | Bahrein | Sundry Importers |
| Rupees ........ | 47,675 | | |
| 11 Packages Sovs | 1,02,630 | | |
| Gold Coins... ... | 31,259 | Jeddah | |
| Rupees ........ | 7,313 | | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | London | Bank of Bombay |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. ] [ 17TH JULY, 1908.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.

Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 16th „

Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

**Money :—**

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent per annum.

**Exchange :—**

There is no change to report in the market to-day. Quotations are unchanged at 1/3 27-32 T. T. and 1/3 7/8 on demand and there has been a small enquiry at the latter rate for the Mail requirements. Credits are steady at 1/4 3 months' sight but few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates are quiet :—

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 3 27/32d. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 3 7/8d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | ... 1s. 4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight— | ... 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—Francs | 167 3/4 |
| Do 3 months' sight. Marks | 137 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 135 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... | 180 1/2 |

**Government Paper :—**

The Market opened to-day at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 3-4 for the settlement. There has not been much business reported, but the market closes steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 15-16 ready and 95 13-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 95·13 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | „ 95·12 |

**Bullion :—**

On Thursday Bar Silver in London closed 1/16 down at 24 9-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/8 down at 53 1-4. Locally the market has been weak and quotations are about 3/16 down since morning and close as under. Bar Gold is quiet.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 6 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 6 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 63 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 63 | 4 | 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits .............. | ...... | 5,93,000 |
| Other Deposits ............... | 13,82,000 | ...... |
| Sundries ........................ | ...... | 1,34,000 |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ...... | 8,53,000 | ...... |
| Other Authorized Securities | ...... | 2,80,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ...... | 8,31,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 20,44,000 | ...... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased .......................... | ...... | 1,93,000 |
| Bullion ........................ | ...... | 8,000 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ...... | 2,06,000 |
| Sundries ........................ | ...... | 33,000 |
| Cash............................. | ...... | 6,77,000 |

**Council Bills :—**

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last no tenders were made for the 10 lakhs offered by the Secretary of State. The total amount sold during the week ending on Thursday evening was 20·30 lakhs and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised. This morning extras are advised of 1 lakh bills at 1s. 3 29-32d.

The mail of the 3rd July brings £220,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. 20,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ 10,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ 90,000 |
| Total...Rs. | 1,20,000 |

The mail of the 10th July brings £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. 30,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ nil. |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ nil. |
| Total...Rs. | 30,000 |

The mail of the 17th July brings £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ nil. |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ nil. |
| Total...Rs. | 1,00,000 |

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1907 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 79 | 172,214 | 356,270 |
| Central India ... | 374 | 59,275 | 132,084 |
| Barsee and Nuggur ... | 227 | 116,002 | 247,890 |
| Berars... ... ... | 161 | 315,025 | 467,607 |
| Central Provinces ... | 251 | 241,824 | 308,397 |
| Total Oomras... | 1,092 | 904,340 | 1,512,758 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 3,166 | 180,383 | 323,387 |
| Broach ... ... | 104 | 207,383 | 278,828 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 6,579 | 179,460 | 169,769 |
| Westerns ... ... | 1,112 | 18,001 | 13,778 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. ... | 811 | 325,319 | 505,641 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 812 | 37,854 | 196,647 |
| Sind ... ... | 220 | 48,261 | 14,442 |
| Persian ... ... | 73 | 1,862 | 2,697 |
| American ... ... | 177 | 45,704 | 19,384 |
| Egyptian ... ... | nil | 6,634 | 1,252 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | 115 | 906 | 1,353 |
| Totals... | 14,261 | 1,956,108 | 2,949,926 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1907-08. | Bales 1906-07. | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 14,261 | 31,516 | —17,255 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 16th July ... | 1,956,108 | 2,949,926 | —993,818 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 7,495 | 9,610 | —2,115 |
| China, Japan, Coast Ports ... | 1,210 | 1,213 | —3 |
| Total ... | 8,705 | 10,823 | —2,118 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 16th July. | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 584,076 | 1,088,172 | —504,096 |
| China ... ... | 31,073 | 39,680 | —8,607 |
| Japan ... ... | 332,185 | 570,850 | —238,665 |
| Coast Ports ... | 34,054 | 59,678 | —25,624 |
| Total ... | 981,388 | 1,758,380 | —776,992 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 8,996 | 12,224 | —3,228 |
| China, Japan, Coast Ports... | 30,413 | 7,138 | +23,275 |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th June 1908.—12,190 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23rd May 1908.—18,119 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on 1st October 1907. | 378,000 | bales |
| Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 16th July 08. ... ... ... | 1,956,108 | „ |
| | 2,334,108 | „ |
| Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 16th July 1908 ... ... ... | 981,388 | „ |
| | 1,352,720 | „ |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 39,409 | „ |
| | 1,313,311 | „ |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 903,500 | „ |
| Stock in all hands on 17th July 1908... | 409,811 | „ |

### EXPORTS.

#### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

During the past week we have had a series of fluctuating markets both in America and Liverpool, the net result of which will be found in our usual weekly table below. There appears to be more speculative element in the market and it is consequently more sensitive to manipulation. Latest weather reports are not so favourable, but it is stated that New Crop is offering in America for July shipment. There is no improvement in Trade and Spot sales in Liverpool are small. The closing movement is said to be extending both in America and Europe. We anticipate a continuance of fluctuating markets, but the ultimate course will depend entirely on the weather. Any material set back to the Crop would probably cause a sharp advance.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL— | | | |
| Spot ........................ | 6·23 | 6·17 | —06 |
| Futures, July-August | 5·83 | 5·83 | unchgd |
| Do. Dec-Jan. | 4·94 | 4·99 | +05 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ........................ | 11·00 | 10·80 | —20 |
| Futures, Oct. ......... | 9·22 | 9·29 | +07 |
| Do. Dec. ......... | 9·08 | 9·12 | +04 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ........................ | 11 | 10 7/8 | —1/8 |
| Futures, Oct. ......... | 9·21 | 9·28 | +07 |
| Do. Dec. ......... | 9·10 | 9·17 | +07 |

The local market has been quiet but steady during the week, rates show a small advance all round. There has been some enquiry by exporters to Japan for New Crop fine Wurdha Hinganhat, Nagpur and Khangaum-Akola, December delivery, and for fine M. G. Bengals, October and November delivery, but little actual business has resulted as sellers for early deliveries are scarce. For Europe there is no demand.

Ready cotton has ruled quiet, Japan shippers being the only buyers for export, and that to a moderate extent. Local mills have been buying only quietly, though the improvement in the Yarn market should induce freer purchases. The daily turnover has rarely exceeded 3,000 bales. Stocks are getting lower, but the paucity of demand tends to repress any advance in rates.

Receipts for the week have been small, and the falling off in the total arrivals to date as compared with last year is 994,000 bales.

Crop accounts continue satisfactory. There has been fine weather in the Berars and Khandeish where it was needed for agricultural purposes. More rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and crop reports are good all round except from the Barsi districts, where more rain is needed.

| QUOTATIONS :— | OLD CROP. Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 235 | July |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti. | 219 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon. | 212 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | 206 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 206 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia | 199 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 193 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 199 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 191 | „ |
| Good Westerns ... | 200 | „ |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 231 | „ |
| NEW CROP. | Rs. | Delivery. |
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... 246/7 | March/09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... 240/1 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti | ... 219 | Jan/09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon | ... 212/13 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola | ... 206 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | ... 206 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia... ... | ... 200 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 194 | „ |
| F. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 199 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ... 195 | Nov./08 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ... 192 | Dec/08 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ... 190/1 | Jan-09 |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ... 180-1 | „ |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 4,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 2,000 „ |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| J.-A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·60 | 5·29 | 5·10 | 5·05 | 5·00 |
| —03 | —04 | —03 | —02 | —02 |
| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar-Apl. | |
| 4·97 | 4·95 | 4·96 | 4·97 | |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 | |

### FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet and a small business has been done during the week for Antwerp at 6s. 6d.; Dunkirk 8s.; Marseilles and Liverpool 7s. 6d.; Havre 9s.; and Hull at 3s. 6d.

We quote for July as :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antwerp „ ... ... | 8s. |
| Dunkirk „ ... ... | 8s. |
| Hamburg „ ... ... | 8s. |
| Marseilles „ ... ... | 8s. 6d. |
| Liverpool „ ... ... | 8s. 6d. |
| Genoa „ ... ... | 9s. |
| London „ ... ... | 8s. 6d. |

A line has been done for Antwerp at 7s. for August.

In the "Rubattino" there is no room for August. We quote September 8s, October 9s.

The "Anchor Line" rates are 8s. 6d. seeds, 9s. cotton, August September.

The "P. and O." quotes 9s. seeds 10s of cotton August September.

No fixtures are reported this week.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 18,271 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 7,279 „ |
| Rapeseed... ... ... ... | 9,680 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 4,585 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 10,329 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 280 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 29,471 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 168,430 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 5,891 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 12,102 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 9,272 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... ... | 4,406 „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... ... | 47 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... ... | nil. |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—The market has been quiet during the week with only a small business doing. Ready rates are easier and at the close we quote as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready... ... ... ... | Rs. 8 7 0 B. T. |
| September ... ... ... | „ 8 15 0 R. T. |
| New Crop March-April ... | „ 8 5 0 R. T. |

RAPESEED :—The market has ruled quiet but steady with a small demand, and prices show little change on the week. Closing rates are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore... | Rs. 9 0 0 B. T. |
| „ Brown Delhi ... | „ 9 1 0 „ |
| „ Yellow Guzerat ... | „ 10 2 0 „ |
| „ „ Cawnpore... | „ 10 1 0 „ |
| Brown Delhi July ... | „ 9 12 0 B. T. |
| New „ „ Apl.-May | „ 8 7 0 „ |

GINGELLYSEED :—Nothing doing. The nominal quotation for 85 per cent. Bold White Dec.-Jan is Rs. 51.

POPPYSEED :—The market has been firm throughout the week and prices have advanced. A good business has been done. At the close the tone is easier and we quote :

Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled quiet but steady at about Rs. 31-4-0 and closes at this rate.

MOWRASEED.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week and prices have kept steady. The closing rate is as under :—

Ready ... ... ... Rs. 5 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT.—The market has fluctuated slightly and closes quiet as under. Nothing doing for export.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, July ... ... | Rs. 6 5 0 R. T. |
| „ „ Aug-Sept. ... | „ 6 4 6 „ |
| New „ „ Apl-May ... ... | „ 5 7 6 „ |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet and we have nothing of importance to report this week.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues dull, and though the monsoon has proved satisfactory so far, it has not affected the demand yet.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged. The demand is very moderate. Home prices continue firm, and there is no business doing at present.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is without any animation at present, but prices are steady. Reports of rain are so far by no means discouraging, and if the same conditions prevail dealers may look forward to a material reduction of their stocks and a fair business later on.

DHOOTIES.—The market continues dull. There is no demand in the bazaar. Home prices are steady with little business doing.

### METALS.

COPPER.—The great reduction in Rupee prices has caused a somewhat better inquiry and there has been some movement in the Bazaar; but it is not sufficient to affect prices. However it has checked the Rupee rates from going lower for the present.

YELLOW METAL.—The same remarks apply to this metal also.

### COALS.

We have had another quiet week with no business passing for forward contracts. We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardiff ... ... ... | 21 | 0 | 0 | per ton |
| Davison's West Hartley ... | 18 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| Yorkshire ... ... ... | 18 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| Scotch ... ... ... | 17 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| Desherghur ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| Lawrie's Desherghur ... | 14 | 12 | 0 | „ |
| Seebpore ... ... | 14 | 12 | 0 | „ |
| Hielger's Anthracite ... | 14 | 12 | 0 | „ |
| Hielger's Standard ... | 14 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| Shaw's Anthracite ... | 14 | 12 | 0 | „ |
| Shaw's Standard ... | 14 | 4 | 0 | „ |

### PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Burmah Bulk loose, Swan Brand ... | Rs. 2 14 0 per unit. |
| „ new tins „ „ ... | Rs. 3 8 0 per pair. |
| Roumanian Bulk loose, Ship Brand ... | Rs. 3 4 0 per unit |
| „ new tins „ „ ... | Rs. 3 14 0 per pair. |
| Russian Bulk, R. Sun Brand ... | Rs. 3 6 0 per unit. |
| „ new tins „ „ ... | Rs. 4 0 0 per pair. |
| Anchor cases ... ... ... ... | Rs. 4 6 0 per case. |

### SHARES.

The market is steady and unchanged. The absence of further improvement in the price of yarns has stopped the advance in the mill shares. Bombay Bank shares gradually improved from Rs. 1,365 to have Rs. 1,370 X. D. Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 65 1-2 C. D. and the Indian Specie Bank shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 36 C. D. In Press Companies Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs.635, and Munmar's are steady at Rs. 292 1-2. Sindh Punjab Press shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 4,400. The remainder are unchanged with little doing. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 620. Bombay Dyeing are at Rs. 700, Currimbhai's at Rs. 975 and Crescent's at Rs. 98 3-4. Century's have changed hands at Rs. 375. Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,715. Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 1,077 1-2. Connaught's are weak at Rs. 260, Coorla's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 750 David's after touching Rs. 360 have closed at Rs. 357 1-2. Empress are quiet at Rs. 310, Imperial's are weak at Rs. 150. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs 162½. Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 735. Manekji Petit's advanced to Rs. 3,150 but have again declined to Rs. 3,135 at the close. New City of Bombay mill shares are quiet Rs. 670. Phoenix mill shares have been put through at Rs. 100. Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,310. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown and Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 310. Badham Piles at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 9,950, and quarter shares at Rs. 2,515. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways & Co., Ld. Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 161, and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 150. Bombay Flour's are unchanged at Rs. 935. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 332 1-2, and Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 272 1-2. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 215 C. D., and Treachers have been put through at Rs. 585. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, shares have advanced to Rs. 495. The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 5 discount per share and lots of Ordinary Shares (ten ordinary and one deferred share making one lot) are weak at Rs. 11 1-2 discount per share. Bamankna Manganese shares have changed hands at Rs. 8 1-2. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 572 1-2. Tapti-Valley Railway shares are at Rs. 420. Ahmedabad-Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 103. The rest are unchanged with little doing.

### BONDS.

| The following are quotations :— | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)... | 99-14-0 |
| 4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967) | 99-8-0 |
| 4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)................ | 99-8-0 |
| 5 per cent. „ (due 1925)................ | 113-0-0 |
| 5 per cent. „ (due 1933)................ | 115-0-0 |

Latest quotations received on 17th July from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchinsons ................................ | 87½ |
| Eries ......................................... | 20¼ |
| Unions ....................................... | 154 |
| Southern Pref. (American)................ | 47 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway.................. | 172 |
| Grand Trunk 1st Pref ...................... | 105 |
| Buenos Great Southern Ordy .............. | 122½ |
| Burma Railway ............................ | 105 |
| Nizam's State Railway...................... | 110½ |
| South Indian Railway (1910)............. | 101½ |
| Southern Punjab Railway .................. | 123½ |
| Brighton A (Berthas) ...................... | 78⅝ |
| Great Northern Defd. (York A) ............ | 41½ |
| Great Western (Ord.) ...................... | 119 |
| Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ... | 265½ |
| Anglo Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ... | 3½ |
| Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...................................... | 9½ |
| Barnagore Jute Factory .................... | 3½ |
| Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) .................. | 10½ |
| British Electric Traction Preference...... | 4½ |
| Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ............ | 5 1/16 |
| Calcutta Electric Supply .................. | 5½ |
| Calcutta Trams............................... | 5½ |
| Shell Transport (Ordy.) .................. | £2 5s. |
| Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ... | 89½ |
| Chartered of S. Africa .................... | 11s. 9d. |
| Consolidated Goldfields .................. | 2 11/16 |
| East Rands...................................... | 4 1/16 |
| Rand Mines .................................. | 6 1/16 |
| Tanganyikas ................................ | 3 11/16 |
| Mysore Gold ................................. | 4½ |
| Champion Reefs.............................. | 6s. |
| Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)........... | 2s. 6d. |
| Goldfields of Dharwar...................... | 3s. 9d. |
| Hutti (Nizam's) ............................ | 1½ |
| Hyderabad (Deccan)......................... | 2 1/16 |
| Nundydroog .................................. | 23s. 6d. |
| Anaconda Copper............................ | 8 1/16 |
| Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ........................... | 64½ |
| Johannesburg Consolidated................ | 22s. 9d. |
| Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ................ | 7 1/16 |
| Oroya Brownhill ............................ | 19s. 9d |
| Witwatersrand Deep........................ | 4 1/16 |
| New Kleinfontein ........................... | 4 1/16 |
| Great Boulder Proprietary ................ | 23s. 3d. |


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|---|---|
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| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

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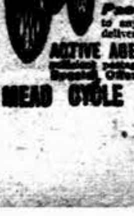

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## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 3.

### A MONSTROUS DEMONSTRATION.

Suffragist demonstrations certainly persuade folk to leave their ordinary pursuits to look on. But whether arranged for the free spaces of Hyde Park or the traffic-devoted neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, they bring no greater indications of popular sympathy than if they were held in the middle of the Sahara. The crowd which assembled on Tuesday was but a good-humoured gathering of the curious, altogether, save as an idle crowd, negligible. The one satisfactory feature of the whole silly proceeding was the behaviour of the police. More trying task than theirs can hardly be imagined. Yet they performed it with admirable good temper and remarkable organisation. The least satisfactory feature—an incredibly mean, vicious, and ugly one—was the exploit of the two women who broke Mr. Asquith's windows. Finding he was adamant to all appeals, they hired a cab, drove to Downing-street, and hurled the large stones they had carefully collected through the panes of No. 10. It is charitable to regard this act of valour as an aberration which the majority even of the offensively militant would not condone. At the same time it shows how certain women with votes might take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Parliamentary elections. Can it be that woman, gentle woman, is destined to lead us back to the bad old days when stones, rotten herrings, and bad eggs were the weapons of warfare whenever party met party at the polls?

### SPELLING.

The champion child-speller of the United States is a thirteen-year-old negress. She carried off the gold medal of the National Education Association, having been correct in the treatment of every one of 500 words submitted to her. "Probably," says the reporter, "very few of the grown-up audience, even those with a college education, could have emerged from the test with such flying colours." Very few indeed!—and we would add not only in the one audience but in any audience English or American. Five hundred "catchy" words make a sore trail. Only those born with an aptitude for spelling might be expected to triumph. For the good speller is born, not made. There are men and women of high literary attainment who never could and never will spell. The more pains they bestow on the art the more ineffective their performance. Their minds persist in putting "e's" in the wrong place in relation to "i's" in being scanty of "i's" and falling into every trap which orthography lays. We know able journalists who would perish in their pride if the printer's reader, warned of their peculiarities, were not ever on the alert to save them from themselves. Was it not Stevenson who confessed he never could spell? But why particularise? The non-spellers are a vast host. The vice was born in them, and education and pretice proves powerless to eradicate it. Let them envy the thirteen-year-old negress. They know it is no good resolving to rival her. As well might they determine to emulate Homer or Shakespeare in poetry. Spelling is so hopeless a business that Spelling Bees, once so popular a form of entertainment—what strange habits our fathers possessed!—have gone utterly out of fashion.

### THE EPISCOPAL MOTOR.

Over £700 has been presented to the Bishop of Winchester to provide for him and his successors a motor-car. This is not the first bishopric to be so endowed. We applaud the gift having no doubt that it is as useful an one as could be conceived. The most considerable episcopal difficulty we have been assured is that of getting round the diocese. Be a bishop ever so energetic he finds railways and horses all too inadequate to take him through the ramifications of the district over which he holds sway. It might be argued that a suffragan is only a poor substitute for a motor-car but we need not pursue a line of thought which may be thought invidious. Every bishop ought to possess his own motor and we trust the Bishop of Winchester will live long enough to wear out that just given him and that his successors will never fail of new and fast—not too fast—ones.

### IN THE HEIGHTS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York is about to construct a skyscraper with sixty-two storeys. This tower, 900 feet high, will overlook every other habitation in the city. In such a building the lifts may be compared to mountain railways. The slow "elevators" having to call at more than sixty stations, expresses will be run to the higher floors. From the office windows on these top storeys, as from the summit of a high hill there will be a superb panorama—of the blue waters of the bay, of the Hudson River, with its wooded palisades, and of the distant hills. There may be objection to skyscrapers; but happy is the worker who can raise his eyes from his desk to survey such a prospect—clear, brilliant, full of colour, instead of the grim walls of an opposite building.

### ROSES AND THORNS.

Another list of Alpine accidents and fatalities! Another proof that those who take alpenstocks in their hands and rucsacs on their shoulders leave common sense quite gaily behind them! It would be as vain as it has become monotonous to preach to these would be suicides. If people must take their own lives they can do it quite as effectively on the Alpes as in the Thames—and more romantically. A passion for suicide seems the easiest explanation of the antics of those who climb crags and attempt peaks without experience and often with high-heeled shoes. But there is sometimes a nobler, if not less fatal impulse at work. That is the passion for flowers. There are some who send home daily, on their holidays Alpine plants from Switzerland to beautify their rock gardens at home. There are many more who commit follies for the sake of the blossom that grows where it hopes to be inviolate. One can sympathise with this lust of possession. But it claims many victims.

### CHEAPNESS OF LIFE'S GOOD THINGS.

Meat may go up in price—it has done—but writes Mr. Arnold Bennett in "T.P.'s Weekly," books won't. Admission to picture galleries and concerts and so forth will remain quite low. The views from Richmond Hill, or Hindhead, or along Pall-mall at sunset, the smell of the earth, the taste of fruit—these things are unaffected by the machinations of trusts and the hysteria of stock exchanges. Travel, which after books is the finest of all embroideries (and which is not to be valued by the mile but by the quality), is decidedly cheaper than ever it was. All that is required is ingenuity in one's expenditure. And much ingenuity with a little money is vastly more profitable and amusing than much money without ingenuity.


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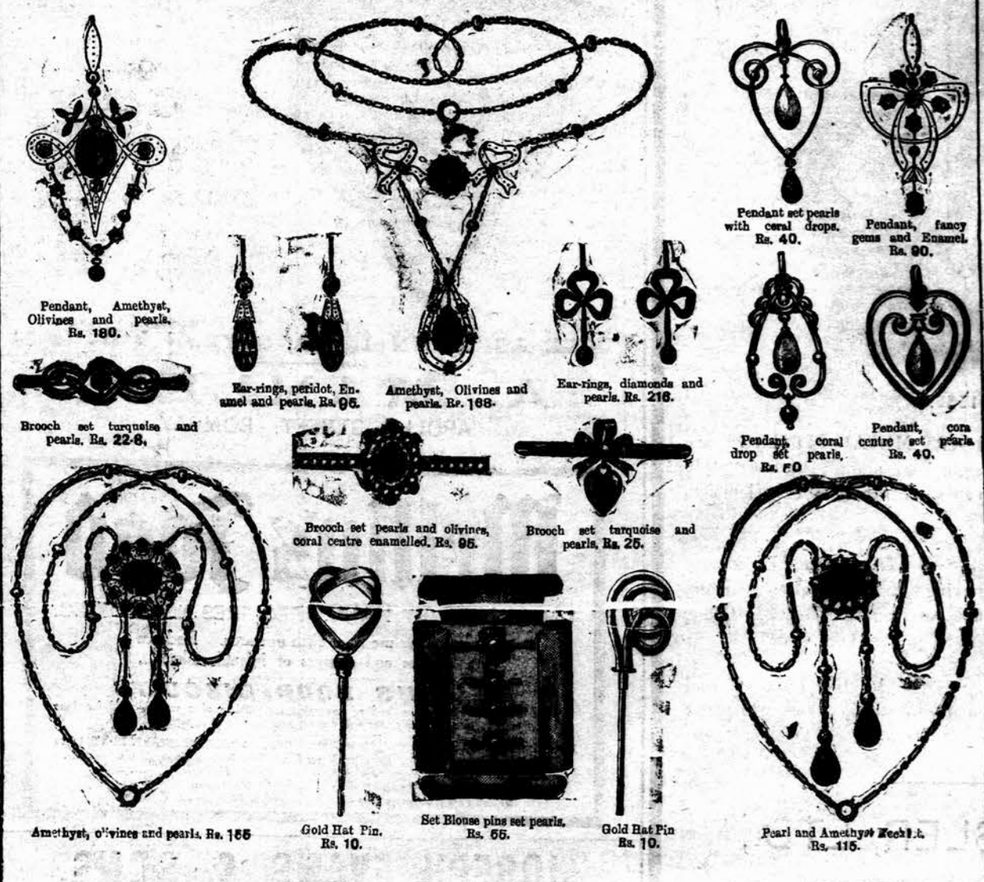
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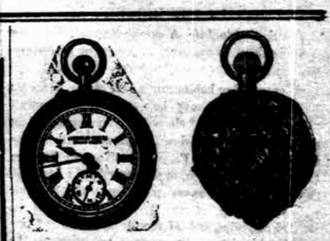

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